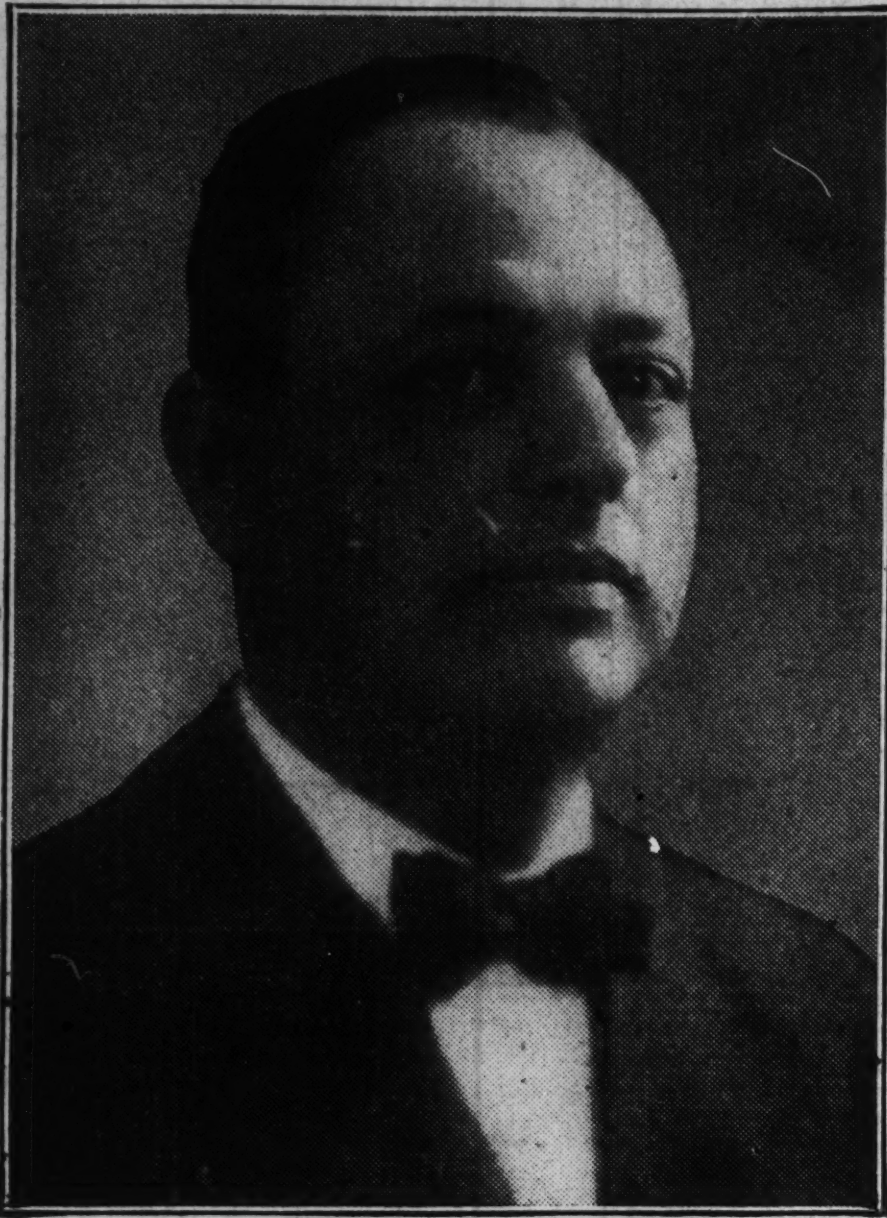


THE GRENADA SENTINEL.

VOLUME LXX.

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NUMBER 9.



HUBERT STEPHENS TALKS STRAIGHT AMERICANISM

Says if Vardaman Believes What He Says That He Should Leave The United States and Make His Home With the Late Enemies of His Country in Germany. Believes in only Democrats Voting as Provided in Regulations of State Committee. Republicans Delaying Muscle Shoals Matter.

Hon. Hubert D. Stephens said in speech at Waynesboro a few days ago a great many things about the campaign for the United States Senate. His speech is regarded as about the warmest one of the campaign. He fired some hot shots. The following is some of the pepper he used:

"My friends, if what the editor of that weekly paper says about the war and in defense of Germany were true we should relieve Germany of her entire reparations debt and begin paying her a huge indemnity for the cruel injustice done her; we should tear down the Washington monument in the city of Washington and erect in its stead a great memorial commemorating the heroic deeds and lofty humanitarianism of the kaiser, Von Hindenburg and those gentle spirits that manned the submarines and sent to the bottom of the sea scores of innocent American men, women and babes.

"If I entertained such sentiments and had political aspirations, I would have long since forsaken my native land, emigrated to Germany, there to spend my declining years and seek membership in the German Reichstag.

"Of course there were some acts of the Wilson administration that did not meet with my approval, but after my party had spoken, no word of mine could be construed as an attack on that administration. I am proud to have been a member of the Wilson administration and to have played a humble part in the making of a great record, and I am proud to stand here today and defend that administration against the venomous attacks of its enemies from without and within."

Mr. Stephens took the Republican party severely to task for the manner in which it has treated the Muscle Shoals proposition. He charged the Republicans with doing everything they could conceive of to delay, in the hopes of defeating acceptance of the proposal of Henry Ford, which would mean untold benefit to the farmers and people generally of the south.

"If Muscle Shoals were located in the north or west, Henry Ford's offer would have been accepted long ago," declared Mr. Stephens, "but for two reasons the Republicans in power have resorted to everything they could think of to muddy the waters and ultimately defeat acceptance of his proposal. First one technicality then another has been discovered, first one subterfuge then another has been resorted to, in order to delay final disposition of the matter. The reasons for the attitude of the Republicans are, first, Muscle Shoals is located in a southern state; second, Henry Ford is a Democrat and a friend of Woodrow Wilson.

"The latter fact accounts largely, no doubt, for the non-esteem in which

he is held by one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Mississippi, who a few months ago in his personal political organ had this to say about Ford: "Mr. Ford does not know anything about the history of his own country or any other country. He is as ignorant as the average Mississippi negro, and I doubt if he knows from reading whether the Nazarene was crucified or killed by Colonel Lamar Fontaine in the Battle of the Wilderness. It is the case of a good mechanic changing from a useful man to a pernicious sensational fraud."

Will Stick With Democrats.

"The leaders of the Republican administration seem to have the same opinion of Ford and must welcome such indorsement from the south. In view of this common feeling toward Ford and other matters too numerous to mention, it is easy to understand why certain supporters of the editor to whom I have referred give as their reason for supporting him that he would have more influence with the Republican administration than I would."

"I'll admit that he would, because if I go to the United States Senate, I expect to do everything I can in co-operation with my Democratic colleagues to see that Muscle Shoals is turned over to Henry Ford, if action on his proposal has not been taken in the meantime, and also to co-operate with Democrats in the passage of other legislation that will be most beneficial to our people. I will not conspire with Republicans to defeat any great Democratic measure, the defeat of which would cost the southern farmers untold millions, as did the defeat of the ship purchase bill in 1915.

"But my friends," continued Mr. Stephens, "these alleged Democrats in Mississippi who expect and hope the Republicans will remain in power indefinitely are more than likely to receive a severe jolt when the returns are in from the general elections this fall. An outraged electorate is only waiting for an opportunity to drive from power the Republican administration, an administration that was elected on false issues, because of its absolute failure and inability to legislate and function intelligently or honestly."

Democrats Only Should Vote
Mr. Stephens called attention to criticism that is being heaped upon the state Democratic executive committee by his "male opponent," and the three or four newspapers in the state that are still supporting him, because of the committee's action in prescribing regulations for the con-

(Continued on page 8)

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS MONDAY

Miller, Sisson, Busby and Semmelman All Make Speeches. Miller Emphasizes What The Farmers Need. Sisson Reviews His Record in Congress and Answers His Critics. Busby Made Pleasing Speech and Fires Shots at Sisson. Statement Frequently heard, "Sisson Stronger Than Ever."

Grenada had the four candidates for Congress Monday. As anticipated in these columns last week the candidates came and made speeches and there was some talking of politics.

Hon. S. A. Miller, of Clay County, was the first one to appear. Mr. Miller was here but a few hours, and owing to the fact that he could not time his stay to the hour of the court's recess, he went direct from here to Water Valley where he spoke that afternoon—he gathered a representative number of Grenada County citizens in the park in the public square where he made an address of about 40 minutes. Mr. Miller stated that he was born on the farm; that he had graduated at the A. & M. College and at Cornell University, and while he felt a great pride in what he had learned at these colleges, he was much prouder of the practical experience which he got on the farm. He stated that he had had to earn a livelihood since he was 11 years of age, and that he felt he knew by training and by experience the needs of Mississippians, a large per cent of whom lived on the farm and earned a living there.

Mr. Miller said that he had no quarrel with the lawyers but that he felt that there were too many lawyers in law-making bodies. He said that the multiplicity of lawyers accounted for the great number of unnecessary and complicated laws of the land. He discussed briefly railroads and freight rates and said that freight rates were too high. He stated that it was taking too much to run the government. He said that in 1913 it took only \$5. per capita to run the government whereas now it takes \$42. He endeavored to hold congress responsible for this and stated that the Congressman from this district must bear his part of the blame. He stated that he was in favor of generous treatment of the wounded of the World War. He insisted that Mr. Sisson, the present incumbent, was balking on taking the prescription which he said was good when he first

ran for Congress and which he said was good when applied to another. He told some humorous things about hearing "voices" in the woods as he would ride along playing on "Sisson for Congress." Mr. Miller said he took pride in his record as a State Senator which he said was for economy. He said the country needed economy at Washington and that if elected, he would promise to do his best to see that expenses were materially reduced.

Mr. Miller impressed his hearers as an earnest, honest, conscientious gentleman and whether he made any votes or not, it is certain that he made some friends and that he fixed it in the minds of all careful hearers that he is an aspiring gentleman who believes desperately in anything he undertakes.

Hon. T. U. Sisson reached Grenada from Water Valley, where he spoke that morning, at about 12:30 o'clock, and as soon as he could get dinner, he was at the court house and began his speech a little past one o'clock. He spoke for a little more than an hour.

It would be difficult in a space that this paper can devote to his speech this week to follow anything like accurately his line of argument. He was clear cut and convincing and showed a remarkable familiarity with the great issues now before the country and especially those with which the Congress had had to deal.

Mr. Sisson insisted that he had kept faith with his constituents, that he had done what he said when first seeking an election. He said that he had not come home to practice law but had remained at Washington at his post of duty and that he was glad to say that both democrats and republicans had voluntarily told him many times that he was one of the most untiring and faithful workers in Congress, and in this connection he read a letter written him by Congressman Madden, chairman of the

(Continued on page 8)



SISSON FAVORS MUSCLE SHOALS FOR FORD

Goes Exhaustively into What The Muscle Shoals Project Means and Shows What it Will be Worth to The Farmers in Getting Fertilizer at Half of Prices Now Being Paid. Then Electric Current to be Furnished Surrounding Country. Alabama Members of Congress Write Letter of Appreciation.

Hon. T. U. Sisson again demonstrated his statesmanship and his leadership in the fight he made in Congress for putting Muscle Shoals to work for the people of this section. His speech delivered in the House of Representatives June 24th on Henry Ford's offer to lease Muscle Shoals from the Government is one of the clearest and most convincing utterances on this subject that has been delivered in Congress.

The country at large has heard quite a great deal during the past year about "Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals Offer." In a desultory way, a few understand what Mr. Ford proposes to do with the Government plant at Muscle Shoals, which the northwest corner of Alabama right near Mississippi on the Tennessee river.

The main point about the Ford offer that specially interests the farmers of the country is that he proposes to manufacture fertilizer and sell it to the FARMERS at a NET PROFIT OF ONLY 8 PER CENT. And, too, the people of this section are particularly interested because Mr. Ford will manufacture electricity and sell it to the towns and cities of the territory within a radius of 350 miles of Muscle Shoals CHEAPER than the current can be generated at home.

The farmers are realizing as never before that they must use fertilizer. They are seeing that they cannot just continue to draft on their lands year after year without improving them, and that the time has come when the soil must be taken care of. The farmers, and indeed all other classes, are seeing that the financial redemption of this section must come out of the soil.

It is pretty generally known that powerful influences are working on the Republicans to keep Muscle Shoals from being active. Many Republicans are against the proposition because it was made by Henry Ford. They are against anything, almost, that Ford does in a public way. Newberry spent \$195,000. in Michigan to defeat Ford for U. S. Senate and when Ford made a contest and showed up Newberry and the Republicans for buying a seat in the Senate, he incurred the everlasting political wrath of the Republicans. The Fertilizer Trust has been flooding the mails with matter adverse to Ford's offer. The Trust is now selling fertilizer for more than twice the price Ford proposes to sell it.

Mr. Sisson touches on all phases of the situation and performed a great public service in what he said in Congress and what he did and what he tried to do.

Mr. Sisson's legislative experience and his knowing how to do things in Congress enabled him to get in an

amendment to the Army Bill, which came back from the Senate carrying an appropriation of \$7,500,000, to be used at Muscle Shoals, and which amendment continued the appropriation beyond July 1. The Government fiscal year runs from June 30 to July 1, and had Mr. Sisson not been able to get through his amendment, the appropriation would have died with the ending of the fiscal year. Mr. Sisson's work in getting through the amendment was considered of such great importance by the Alabama delegation that the entire delegation voluntarily wrote him the following letter commending his splendid work:

W. B. BOWLING,
5th Dist. Alabama,
CONGRESS OF UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1922.

Hon. Thos. U. Sisson,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sisson:

Now that the Senate has ratified the action of the House in putting the time limitation of 90 days upon the appropriation of 7 1/2 million dollars for the continuation of the work at Muscle Shoals, the Alabama Delegation desires to express to you their hearty appreciation for your faithful and invaluable work as a member of the Conference Committee on the Army Bill.

We believe that if it had not been for your good management, sound judgment and loyalty to the Ford offer, the 7 1/2 millions would have been greatly imperiled if not lost. You managed a delicate situation in a masterly way, and we heartily thank you.

Your work has made it possible for the Ford Offer to be passed on by the House, and we believe it will be accepted when it comes to a vote.

There is no doubt that most powerful influences are arrayed against the Ford Offer, but the situation is now such that it will no longer be possible for these influences to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the Ford Offer.

Your work on the Appropriations Committee has been of the highest value, as you have always stood firmly for economy and the substantial reduction of governmental expenditures.

For your part in a good game fight, we express our grateful appreciation. Assuring you of our high personal regard, we are

Very truly and sincerely yours,
(Signed)
L. B. Rainey, 7th Ala. Dist.
W. B. Bowling, 5th Ala. Dist.
W. B. Bankhead, 10th Ala. Dist.
John S. Tyson, 2nd Ala. Dist.
El. B. Almon, 8th Ala. Dist.
W. B. Oliver, 6th Ala. Dist.
(Continued on page 2)

COTTON MARKET- ING MEET NEXT THURSDAY, AUG. 3

The Farm Meeting Held During Past Two Weeks. W. E. White Attending Annual Meeting.

County Agent, W. E. White, is attending the annual meeting this week of the county agents of Mississippi at the A. & M. College. Mr. White expresses himself as being highly pleased with the farm meetings held in the different communities of the County during the past two weeks and is confident that as one of the good results the meetings there will be organized a farm marketing bureau on some scale satisfactory to all.

Announcement is made that there will be held at 10 o'clock, A. M. Thursday, August 3, a meeting of the cotton farmers of Grenada County for the purpose of considering a Cotton Marketing Bureau. Hon. Alf Stone, regarded as one of the best posted planters in the State, is scheduled to make an address. It is hoped that the farmers from all parts of the county will be present.

REVIVAL MEETING AT NEW BETHEL CHURCH

The revival meeting held by Dr. Jones, general evangelist for the Presbyterian church, at the new church, Bethel, recently erected in the Tatum community, resulted in sixteen additions to the church. Dr. Jones did some fine preaching and it is believed that much good will result from the meeting. This church is a result of the labor and the love of Rev. J. R. Cunningham, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Grenada. Mr. Cunningham was instrumental in bringing the meeting about and was present at nearly all the services.

CIRCUIT COURT AND ITS DOINGS THIS WEEK

Judge Lamb Delivers Strong Charge to The Grand Jury Which Shows That He Stands For a High Order of Citizenship. Grand Jury and Some of The Cases Tried.

The summer term of the circuit court of Grenada County was convened at the court house in Grenada last Monday morning with Judge T. L. Lamb presiding.

Owing to train schedules, district attorney, David Crawley, did not reach Grenada until after the noon recess, but he has "been on the job" since and well and ably has he represented the State and upheld the majesty of the law. Mr. Crawley is a vigorous prosecutor, and is a man of fine common sense and one with a high sense of fairness and common justice.

The new circuit clerk, V. R. James, handled the work of his office satisfactorily and as one used to the job. He had as an assistant, Chancery Clerk, Keeton, who was alert to every duty.

Sheriff Dogan and his efficient deputy, V. R. Bridgers seemed to be perfectly at home in their duties and waited on the court with the ease and with the dispatch of men experienced in their duties.

The Judge empaneled the juries before the noon hour and ran over the civil docket for call.

The Judge's charge to the grand jury was a fine sermon on the sanctity and the safety of the law. He pointed out many of the evils which beset the social and public life of the day, and enjoined the grand jury to do its duty in bringing law-violators to the bar of justice. He made this plea, he stated, in the interests of

(Continued on page 8)

SISSON FAVORS MUSCLE SHOALS FOR FORD (Continued on page 2)

George Huddleston, 9th Ala. Dist. Henry B. Steagall, 3rd Ala. Dist. John McDuffie, 1st Ala. Dist. Lamar Jeffers, 4th Ala. Dist. The following is Mr. Sisson's speech delivered in Congress June 24: Mr. Sisson. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the House upon the fact that the House conferees have discussed the development of Muscle Shoals as a purely business proposition. No sectional matter, no party matter, has been mentioned. This is as it should be. This great governmental asset should be handled by Congress as business men would sit down around a table as directors and discuss a great business proposition. I sincerely trust that that attitude may be maintained at all times with reference to great Government properties.

At the outset let me say that I am unalterably opposed to Government operation of Muscle Shoals (Applause.) The last two years convince me that if it remains under the management of the Government it will be a political football. The Government will never allow it to develop along commercial lines. I want this great plant to become, first, a blessing to the farmers, and second, I want it to develop an electric power to be sold at low rates to cities as far as Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery, Jackson, and so forth. This is no dream, but with proper management can be accomplished. What marvels can be wrought within the coming years with the millions of horsepower which are possible at and near Muscle Shoals along the Tennessee River!

What Is Muscle Shoals?

Let us look for a moment at Muscle Shoals. What have we there? First, the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals is said by the engineers to be as large as the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, the Missouri at any place in Nebraska, or the Ohio at Louisville, Ky. That is to say, taken at its mean or average flow, at Muscle Shoals, it will have annually as much as these other rivers at the points indicated. I mention this fact so that the people of the United States who are not familiar with the Tennessee River may have some conception of its size by comparison with these other rivers.

Second. The banks of the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals seem by nature to have been made for this express purpose. The banks at this point are more than 100 feet high. More than 100 feet head of water can be maintained by simply building a dam and a pond formed by the dam will extend about 16 miles upstream and only about 9,000 acres of land will be overflowed. This area has already been paid for by the Government and at a very reasonable price.

Third. The Wilson Dam, or what is known to the engineers as Dam No. 2, is about one-third completed and paid for. When you consider the enormous overhead charges it is more than one-half completed, for the money expended for the enormous preparations will not have to be expended again.

Fourth. Two sections of this dam, one at the north bank and one in the center, are also partially completed. The foundation for a large portion of the rest of the dam is completed and the protecting cofferdams removed. The great excavations for the power plant and south section of the dam have been made under the protection of an immense cofferdam which will permit work to be carried on in that section if the work is not delayed too long.

Fifth. A construction bridge, carrying several railroad tracks to haul supplies, rock, sand, and so forth, has been completed. Several large locomotives are also there and belong to the Government. They are sufficient to do all the local and construction hauling. There are three great mixing plants, with capacity to keep all the other equipment moving at full speed—one on the north shore, one on the south shore, and one on the island.

Sixth. A large construction town or camp has been constructed, with housing facilities for married men, bunk houses and mess halls for single men, and also administrative offices for the official corps.

Seventh. The Wilson Dam is 4,100 feet long, and is sunk into the solid rock about 15 feet below the bed of the river, and is 160 feet wide at the bottom and is 95 feet high from its bottom; 80 feet high from the original river bed to the bottom of the overflow gates and to the roadway on top of the dam 120 feet. This mighty structure when completed will be the largest single piece of monolithic concrete construction in the world. There will also be at this dam two locks for navigation purposes. Each lock will have a lift of 45 feet and will be big enough to allow the biggest river craft to pass through.

Eighth. Nitrate plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals stands to-day fully equipped, with a completed capacity for 110,000 tons of pure ammonium nitrate per annum. The site on which this, the greatest plant of its kind ever constructed in the world, stands contains 2,000 acres. This one plant when operations were at the top notch, employed 20,000 men and was completed in one year, and in one day less than the year the first ammonium nitrate was made.

In addition to this, the steam-power plant was built so that nitrate plant No. 2 could begin making nitrates for war purposes before the dam was completed, because it would have taken three years to complete the dam. This steam plant produces as much electrical energy as any other steam plant ever built. It contains one steam turbine unit with electrical generators which generate 60,000 kilowatts, or 80,000 horsepower. This is one of the largest, if not the largest turbines ever constructed.

In addition to this, there is room for another unit, which could be made to produce 40,000 horsepower, making in all for the steam plant 120,000 horsepower. The boiler room of this enormous steam plant contains a battery of 15 boilers of 15,000 horsepower each, or 225,000 in all. If all these boilers were fired to their full capacity they would consume 1,500 tons of coal each day.

Ninth. The kiln room, where the lime rock is burned to lime, contains seven cylindrical kilns which turn slowly. They are heated by blasts from coal ground to a dust. These kilns are lined with fire brick to stand the intense heat, and are so suspended on racks or frames that they travel across the kiln slowly, and when they get across, the rock is burned to lime.

Next to this are the electrical furnaces, but in a different building. Here the lime and coke are electrically fused into carbide and this is the first process toward fixing nitrogen. There are a great many of these electrical furnaces—12 or 15, or even more. To use all the horsepower of Dam No. 2 would take 10, for it requires 10,000 horsepower for each of these furnaces. But these furnaces burn out quickly and have to be repaired, and therefore to run at full capacity all the time you must have more furnaces than you need to run at one time, for some must always be under repair. About 500 tons of carbide are produced each day.

Then next to this is the plant where nitrogen is taken from the air by the liquid-air process. This is the biggest thing of its kind on earth. Five hundred thousand cubic feet of nitrogen are made in this plant every hour and it is 99.9 per cent pure.

Next to this is what is called the oven building, which contains 1,536 ovens in which nitrogen is fixed. Each oven is 3 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep and will hold about 1,600 pounds of carbide. This carbide is heated to a white heat by an electrical process and from the building just mentioned the nitrogen is forced through this carbide and is caught or fixed as it is called. This product from these kilns is called cyanamid. The next step is to get the cyanamid in the form of ammonia gas, and later this is converted into ammonium nitrate for military or agricultural purposes.

This gives you, gentlemen of the House, some slight idea of the magnitude of this plant. There are many smaller units and buildings, each of which is necessary in this manufacture to get nitrate, but I have already gone too much into detail. I want the Members of the House to realize what is at Muscle Shoals, so that they can at once grasp the magnitude of this wonderful enterprise and how far the Government has already gone and how much money is already expended.

Conditions When Armistice Was Signed.

The condition above described was approximately the condition when the armistice was signed. If the war had continued this plant would have been completed, for the Government needed nitrate to make ammunition. But the war is over and the farmer needs nitrate for his soil to produce food for all the people. Will Congress now hesitate? Yea; will you now refuse to complete this plant, when to complete it now means life—not death? Will you spend money to kill and not spend money to save? It will take only about \$21,000,000 to complete this proposed unit. We have already spent over \$67,000,000 on this plant. We must not squander that. Let us appropriate this \$7,500,000 now for the next current fiscal year, and the same amount for two years more will complete this, the most valuable water power in the world.

Now the question is: What will be our policy in reference to this great asset. Shall it be run and operated by the Government or shall it be leased upon terms advantageous to the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this plant should be at once developed so that the Government at all times can

instantly take charge of it for war purposes. The first great reason why this great property should be developed is that we may there develop the manufacture of nitrate from the air by the new cyanamid process in order to build up the soil of America, which is the foundation of a nation's greatness and the best preparation for war in time of peace.

To Supply Nitrates.

Of course, the prime reason for originally undertaking the construction of this dam and building this plant was to get an unfailing supply of nitrate for war purposes. We have no natural supply of our own. We can not fight a war without nitrates. This was and is our only chance for a supply if cut off from Chile. What, then, is more essential to national existence in time of war than this nitrate factory? Every intelligent and informed patriot in America is for Muscle Shoals. This is no sectional question. It is essentially a national one. If this wonderful water power had been located in Ohio or any other Northern State this plant would have been completed long ago, and if any man from the South had objected he would have been called a traitor. Yes, and with good cause. So, for war purposes it is essential.

To Be Used In Time of Peace.

What is it to be used for in time of peace? It is very expensive to keep this plant ready for war at a moment's notice all during the years of peace. What, then, should you do to avoid this heavy burden. As I said a moment ago, in my opinion, it should primarily be made a peaceful enterprise that could instantly be made a part of a war machine. This Nation should be prepared at all times to make its own nitrates. It is silly for us to be dependent upon nitrate fields five or six thousand miles from home. During the World War for three or four months, as gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations will remember, we had no nitrates, and when we sent the order down to Chile for Chilean nitrate we sent the means necessary to bring it back. Now, it was the idea of the Government when it first took over Muscle Shoals to produce nitrates to make explosives for the war. But the war closed before this plant was completed, and we have spent about \$67,000,000 there. We do not want to lose all of this vast sum. But if the Government spends enough to complete this proposition we will have a vast plant lying idle in time of peace and costing millions. So the idea has now developed in the country and in Congress that in time of peace the Government ought not to operate Muscle Shoals but should have absolute control of it. Now, gentlemen, Muscle Shoals is a peculiarly well-fitted place by nature for the location of this plant. In the first place, it is the only known spot on this earth where you have an unlimited supply of lime rock and an unlimited coal supply accessible to the greatest water power in the world, all of which are essential for the manufacture by the cyanamid process of nitrogen from the air into nitrates. For this reason there is no spot on earth that can manufacture nitrates as cheaply as it can be manufactured at Muscle Shoals. Nature has located around this marvelous water power all the things necessary to make nitrates from the air. No argument can be made against it so far as its economy is concerned. And for the cheapening of fertilizers and the building up of the soil of this country no man can deny that it is a great public necessity.

You can determine the prosperity of a people without seeing them by looking at the soil. There never was a great people developed on this earth unless they were backed up by rich and productive land. Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield for a question? Mr. SISSON. I have not the time. Mr. LAZARO. A short question. Mr. SISSON. I have not the time; if I had, I would yield as I never declined in my life to yield when I had time and especially to my good friend.

Wants To Give Farmers Nitrate. Mr. Speaker, it may naturally be asked, since I have declared against the Government operating Muscle Shoals in time of peace, how I would operate it. I want to devote the few minutes that I have remaining to this question.

First, I want Muscle Shoals operated in the interest of the American farmer by manufacturing nitrates to be sold to him at practically what it costs to manufacture it. The Secretary of War has asked for proposals from individuals and corporations for the taking over by them of Muscle Shoals. No one has submitted a full and complete proposal but Henry Ford. I am strongly in favor of the Ford proposition (applause) and I will tell you why.

Mr. Ford was invited by the Engineers of the United States Army to submit an offer for the power to be developed at Muscle Shoals. Mr. Ford did thereafter on July 8, 1921, submit an offer to the proper authorities

in accordance with the said invitation for proposals. The details of said offer are not material now to this discussion. Thereafter Mr. Ford was requested to submit another offer which he did on January 10, 1922, which was a modification of his former proposal. Then again a modified proposal of January 25, 1922, each time trying to satisfy the demands of the Secretary of War. Then again Mr. Ford, on the 31st day of May, 1922, submitted another proposition which was also the same in general terms but modified to meet other objections by the Secretary of War. Now, this last proposition is the one that I favor.

This last proposition in substance is this: Mr. Ford proposes to organize and finance a corporation of \$10,000,000 or more, of which at least \$10,000,000 shall be in cash. The company shall complete for the United States Government, subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, Dam No. 2 and install all the necessary equipment for generating 600,000 horsepower. This company will lease from the United States Government all the plant at Dam No. 2 for 100 years after the completion of structures and equipment of a capacity of 100,000 horsepower, and will pay the United States Government an annual rental and 4 per cent interest on actual costs of land and flowage rights and costs of completion of locks, dam, and powerhouse (not to include expenses incurred by Congress prior to the approval of this contract), the said rents to be as follows: \$200,000 one year from the date 100,000 horsepower is developed and \$200,000 per annum at the end of each year for five years. Then the company will pay \$35,000 annually in quarterly installments in advance for repairs, and so forth, on Dam No. 2. The company also agrees to complete the balance of the project as soon as practicable. The company also agrees to pay to the Government \$5,000,000 for the equipment and supplies on hand. In other words, Ford pays \$5,000,000 for property which he buys and pays rent on property which is not sold when completed and 4 per cent on money spent in completing the plant, and at the end of 100 years the whole plant is turned back to the Government. That is to say, the Government gets its money back and 4 per cent interest on its money and in the end gets all the plant. In addition to this, Ford agrees to manufacture 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate each year, and he agrees to sell it direct to the farmers for 8 per cent profit. I do

not know how many tons of fertilizer 110,000 tons of pure ammonium nitrate would make many more tons than 110,000. Ford also agrees to keep the plant in first-class shape and at any moment that the Government needs it for war purposes, the plant will be turned over to the Government. He also agrees to sell electric power to the people and towns throughout the whole country accessible to Muscle Shoals.

So under the Ford offer the Government gets the plant for war purposes when it needs it. In time of peace the farmer gets cheap fertilizer for at least one-half of what he otherwise would pay. The people of that section get cheap power. The Government is at once relieved of not less than \$500,000 annual expense of guarding and protecting the property. If Mr. Ford's proposition is accepted, Muscle Shoals at once becomes an assured success and a blessing to the

people of America. It is a beautiful dream which will become a reality. Men must first dream dreams before they can accomplish great things. The practical man is the man who can make his dream a reality. Mr. Ford can do this. The American people believe in him.

Its Marvelous Water Power.

This marvelous water power now going to waste in its race to the sea is, in Ford's mind, a great instrumentality for usefulness to the people of America. Here is a force that can be converted into hundreds of thousands of controlled horsepower which can turn millions of spindles throughout the South, can light our cities and home, can lighten the burdens of the housewife, and make prosperous millions of farmers. Why longer hesitate, gentlemen of the House? Here is a proposition from a man who is capable of making a successful success and a blessing to the

(Continued on page 3)

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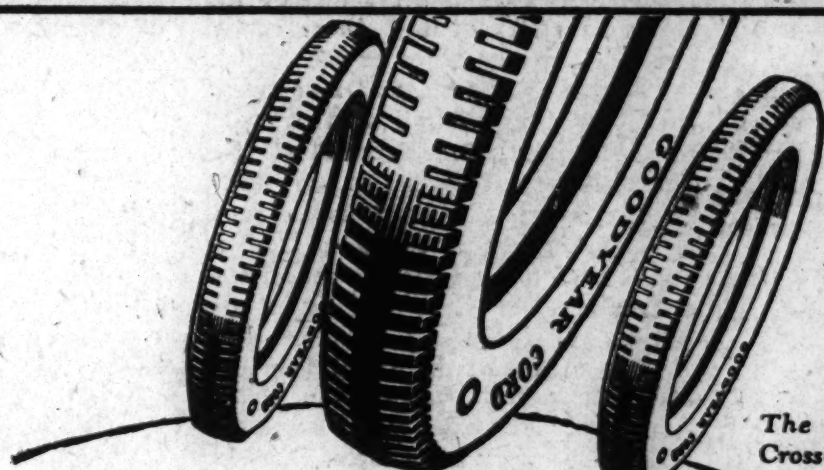


HUNDREDS OF OTHER PREMIUMS

—For Men, Women, Children—

Write today for complete catalog—good until June 30, 1923

Smith & Scott Tobacco Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky.



The new Goodyear Cross-Rib Tread Cord

Did You Get the Bottom Price, After All?

The man who buys a "long discount" tire usually finds himself troubled by the above question.

Did he pay less for the tire than his neighbor might have paid, or actually did he pay more?

Did he get the bottom price, when all is said and done, or could he perhaps have driven a sharper bargain?

Was the net price really more than he might have had to pay for a tire of established reputation and value?

In the belief that the average motorist prefers a frank and open transaction, we built the new Goodyear Cross-Rib Tread Cord and discounted the "discount" in advance.

Instead of listing it at a high price, to enable the dealer to attract you with a so-called "long discount," we list it as low as we profitably can.

We build it of high-grade long-staple cotton, using the patented Goodyear method of group-ply construction, and sell it at a lower price than you are asked to pay for many "long discount" tires of unknown worth.

If you want a quality tire, and a reliable value, call today on any of the Goodyear Service Station Dealers listed here.

Compare these prices with NET prices you are asked to pay for "long discount" tires

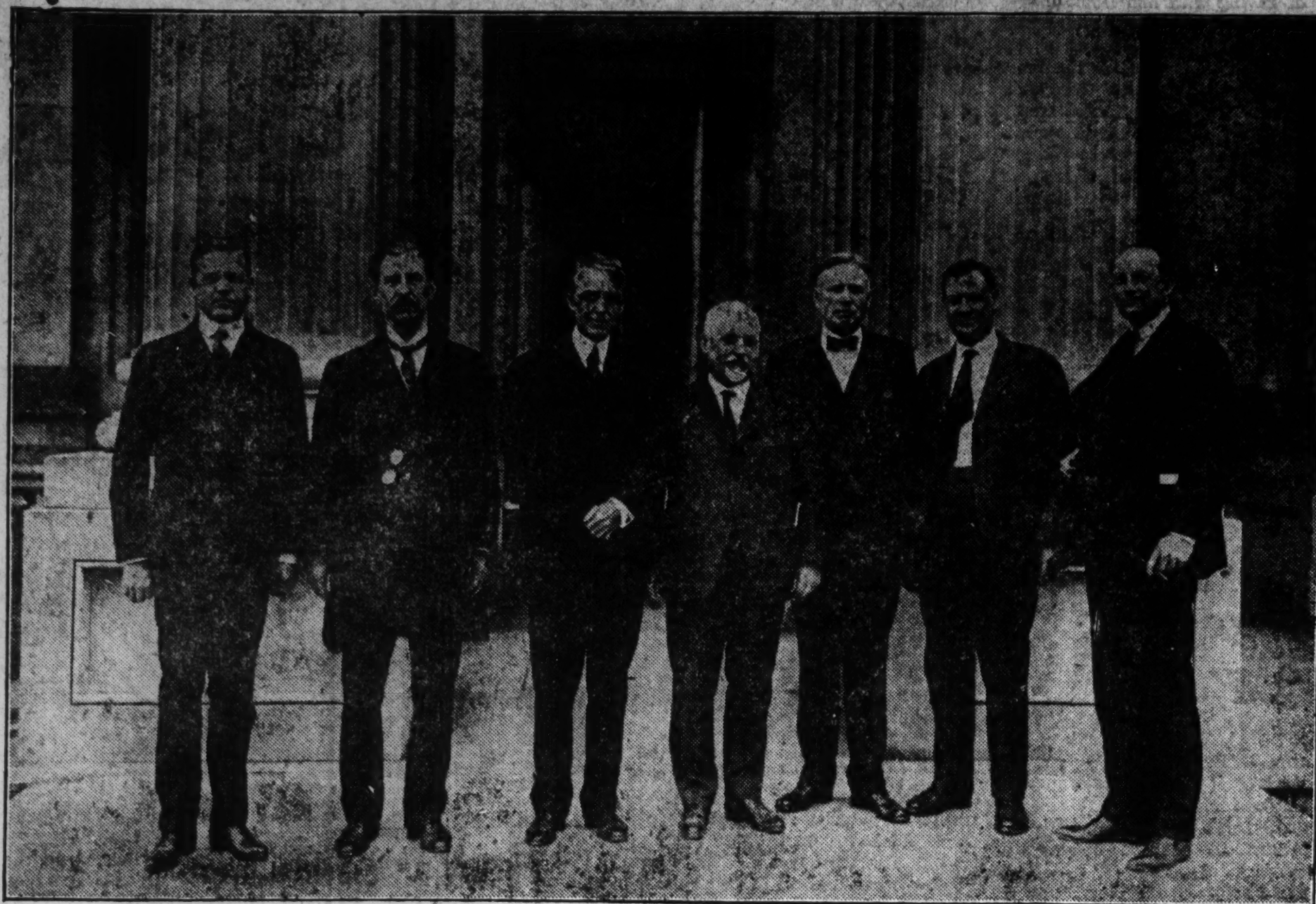
30 x 3 1/2 Clincher.....	\$13.50	32 x 4 Straight Side..	\$25.45	33 x 4 1/2 Straight Side..	\$32.15
30 x 3 1/2 Straight Side..	15.85	33 x 4 Straight Side..	26.80	34 x 4 1/2 Straight Side..	32.95
32 x 3 1/2 Straight Side..	19.75	34 x 4 Straight Side..	27.35	33 x 5 Straight Side..	39.10
31 x 4 Straight Side..	23.50	32 x 4 1/2 Straight Side..	31.45	33 x 5 1/2 Straight Side..	41.05

These prices include manufacturer's excise tax

Goodyear Cross-Rib Tread Cord Tires are also made in 6, 7 and 8 inch sizes for trucks

GOOD YEAR

Special Committee Of The Farm Bloc



Left to Right—Charles L. McNary, Oregon; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; Arthur Capper, Kansas; Edwin F. Ladd, North Dakota; John B. Kendrick, Wyoming; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Pat Harrison, Mississippi.

This Committee was selected from the Farm Bloc in the United States Senate to formulate and draft a bill which will provide a method for adequate credits to the farmers of the country. Many suggestions have been made and various bills have been introduced, but none seem to meet all the requirements, and so the special committee was chosen to consider what kind of a bill was necessary. The Farm Bloc has been very successful in securing legislation of benefit to farmers, and whenever the bloc agrees on a bill that bill is almost sure to become a law. The special committee is now conducting hearings, and expects to agree on its recommendation at an early date. Senator Capper, of Kansas, is the Chairman of the Farm Bloc, and Senator Pat Harrison, who always takes the keenest interest in matters affecting the farmers, is one of its most active members.

SISSON FAVORS MUSCLE SHOALS FOR FORD

(Continued from page 2)

cess of this enterprise and saving to the Treasury millions of dollars. This is the only proposition that we have that is on the square.

Thinks Ford Has Correct Mental Attitude.

I believe Ford has the right mental attitude toward this matter. I believe that the American people, irrespective of what political opinions they may entertain, believe that his mental attitude is right. I believe Ford has seen a real vision of usefulness in connecting his name with the development of this great property which will not only benefit the soil of America but will benefit every home however humble; benefit every place however great; benefit the hungry by feeding the millions in our cities, and benefit all by making America a land in which there will be plenty in time of peace as well as plenty in time of war. I believe he has that vision, and that vision of his is shared, I believe, by every Member of this House who desire to bless humanity. If you desire to do this, gentlemen of the House, let us stop quibbling and delaying and at once become a part of this scheme which will cheapen food and food products, which will improve the soil of America, relieve people from oppression on the part of men who would oppress mankind by demanding too much for fertilizers. I believe that every man in this House who votes for the acceptance of this offer of Mr. Ford will confer a blessing upon humanity and generations yet unborn.

If You Want Farmers' Approval.
If you want the indorsement of every farmer in America, vote for his interest. Then in voting for his interest, you vote for the interest of all. The cities will bless you for your vote as well as the people of the country. When all the farms are fertile, prosperous, and productive the farmers and their families are well fed, well clothed, contented, and happy; and the people of the cities also being assured of an ample food supply and raw material for their industries, all find contentment, wealth and happiness.

If America is to stand at the forefront of the nations and lead the world in usefulness, it will be because we have the greatest food-producing soil in the world. I believe that Ford's proposition will do that. (Applause.)
The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

PROGRAM OF TRUSTEES' MEETING

(By W. F. Bond, State Supt.)
The Trustees and County Superintendents of the various counties are responsible for the way in which the entire school fund of the state, county and district is spent. Too much of this money is being wasted in various ways. Therefore, a business meeting of the Trustees of every county is to be held during the next two weeks with some representative of the State

Department at every meeting. The program will be somewhat as follows:

1. How the school money of the county can be used to the best advantage.
2. How the county newspaper can be made to help.
3. Plans for Better School Week to be held in October.

Every Trustee who can do so and who really wants to be a better Trustee will attend the meeting in his county.

HARDING APPEALS FOR PARTY HARMONY

"Is Not Soloist, But Someone—Must Be Director or There'll Be No Harmony," Says President.

Columbus, O.—President Harding in an address here tonight made a vigorous appeal for harmony in the ranks of the Republican party. Too many who profess to be Republicans he declared are attempting to "attract attention to themselves" instead of working for the good of their party and country.

The president said he did not care to be a "soloist," but added that some one had to act as director, otherwise there would be no harmony. He spoke at an open air banquet, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Columbus Republican Glee Club of which he tonight was made a life member.

Prefacing his remarks with the observation that a glee club never would sing in harmony if the tenors insisted on receiving special attention because they were tenors, and the basses did likewise, Mr. Harding declared it would be impossible to preserve party harmony if individuals and groups in the party took the same "slant on things."

Several hundred men and women, most of them actively identified with the Republican party, heard the president's address. He reminded them that the party is sponsor for the government today, and added that "we would be better off if all who wear the badge were Republicans at heart."

"You seldom stop to think of the inheritance of the present administration," declared the executive, adding that he meant to take no "fling at what went before."

"But there was saturation of expenditure," he continued with some nations spending to bankruptcy and the United States to madness.

"Out of that great upheaval must come a readjustment but it seems as if no one wants readjustment for himself, although he is eager to have it for others."

ARE YOU, TOO, RESERVED WITH YOUR CHILDREN?

Some children do not have a good time at home because they have parents who will not unbend and become children themselves with the youngsters.

There are parents who feel that they might lose respect or control of their children if they play with them. There are parents who complain when the kiddies get boisterous and cut capers at home, indulge in jokes and puns, and look upon all pranks of their children as foolishness.

Too many parents want to make their children "sensible," as they say, and in this seemingly justified ambition they object to any natural frivolity of youth.

Parents of this sort should not be surprised if their children are always seeking opportunities to get out of the home to have a good time.

Youth must have fun and amusement, if not at home, elsewhere.—New Orleans Daily States.

SAYS REED AND VARDAMAN PARALLEL

Missouri Democrats Indict Reed.

The Examiner notices from Vardaman's Weekly a lengthy clipping from the New Orleans Item, publishing a dispatch from the St. Louis papers loudly commending the fight being made by Senator Reed for re-election, and commenting at length on Woodrow Wilson's letter to Reed, in which he related the incident where a certain man mounted his horse and rode off in several directions at the same time, like unto whom he said Reed was.

The Examiner has also had brought to its attention the text of an "indictment" drawn up against Senator Reed by an association of prominent St. Louis Democrats, in which they vigorously assail his democracy, characterizing him as "the REPUBLICAN candidate for the DEMOCRATIC nomination for the United States Senate. There are twenty-five counts in the indictment, of which we here in separate paragraphs quote a few:

"While differing with, we respect the opinion of Republicans, who honestly oppose our views. We hold in contempt a Republican who masquerades as a Democrat, and ambushes the party from within its own lines."

"James A. Reed, Republican candidate for the Democratic nomination has done more for the Republican party than any other Republican in Missouri."

"In the early days of the Democratic administration, he conducted a guerilla warfare that was more a pest than a menace."

"After making peace with his party by vague promises of reform, and after securing his re-election, his attacks became less covert and more sinister."

"He opposed the Selective Service, or Conscription Act, without which the German arms would surely have triumphed over ours."

"He opposed the Food Control Act, without which we could never have rationed our boys who were fighting the German overseas, while he was fighting the President at home; and now he hypocritically seeks to make it appear that he is fighting for the farmers, who have never enjoyed such prosperity as that which obtained under the Democratic Administration."

"He so bitterly assails. He now asserts that Herbert Hoover depressed the price of the farmer's wheat; yet on July 16, 1917, he complained in the Senate that Hoover, when head of the Belgium Relief Commission, had manipulated the wheat market so as to increase the price of wheat."

"In 1916, before our entry into the great war, President Wilson, with prophetic vision, foresaw the possibilities, and proposed a naval building program commensurate with the peril confronting us. Reed opposed it."

"On March 18, 1919, before the Missouri Legislature, Reed so viciously attacked the President that more than 50 members of the Legislature indignantly left the hall and refused to return during his presence."

"He has exhausted the vocabulary of hate in maligning the man who has done more than any other in modern times to make practical application of the Sermon on the Mount."

"In the face of his public career, of which only a sketch is possible here, he now declares he would not, if he could, change a single vote of his. His nomination would be justly interpreted as an indorsement by Missouri Democrats of all his acts and utterances."

"We, as Democrats, declare it to be our earnest conviction that the Democratic party cannot succeed in Missouri under the leadership of a man who wears the livery of Democracy and serves Republicanism. Un-

der Democratic leadership. Democratic victory is certain. We therefore assert our unalterable opposition to James A. Reed. We therefore reaffirm our faith in the Democracy of Breckinridge Long; of the Democracy of the Joplin and San Francisco platforms; of the Democracy of Woodrow Wilson."

There is such a striking parallel between the careers of Senator Reed of Missouri, and Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, and the utterances of both, in many particulars, that The Examiner is not surprised at the amount of space given to Senator Reed's commendation in Vardaman's Weekly.

We fail to understand how a senatorial candidate, in a Democratic primary can claim the support of the Democratic voters when at the same time, and for a great length of time, he has engaged in unstinted criticism of Woodrow Wilson, the leader of Democracy in the United States; a warfare against him as the leader of the party and head of the government, while President and afterwards; and a warfare much more damaging than if waged by the Republicans themselves.—Aberdeen Examiner.

A FOOL THERE WAS.

A fool there was who bought a car—
To tell the truth, there are many
Of those who do this selfsame thing
And swore, I'll burn the roads, by jing
In spite of any motor cop
Who tries to bring me to a stop!
The law he represents, I spurn
And he will very quickly learn
That, when I wish to take a spin
He'll have to fly to run me in!
So, on the gas he sets his toe
And, pressing downward, makes her
go
A pace of sixty miles an hour,
Or more, if it is in his power.
Regardless of congested streets
And other hindrances he meets,
He steps upon the liquid gas
Just like the reckless, brainless ass
He is, and at full speed he goes
Until a somersault he throws,
Or runs into a moving train
And spills his microscopic brain,
Although to doing so averse,
And ends his speeding in a hearse.
—Selected.

Making it easy to borrow money will not enable the farmer to pay debts or provide comforts for his family. Borrowing only delays disaster under present conditions. Marketing

his products at a price that will pay cost and a reasonable profit is the producer's only safety valve. The farmer does not ask nor is he entitled to any enacted special privileges, but is entitled to, and will demand the correction of economic inequalities now existing.—Farm and Ranch.

"111" cigarettes



They are GOOD!

10¢

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

Save on every baking

EVERY time you open the oven door to take out a steaming pan of golden brown biscuits, baked with Richland Lily Flour, you know that the baking has cost you less than ordinarily. Just one batch of rolls, biscuits, or muffins is enough to quickly show the worth-while saving that Richland Lily makes. This pure and wholesome flour has a richness all its own.

For over forty years Richland Lily Flour has maintained a reputation for quality, economy, and dependability. A sack of Richland Lily Flour in your pantry is your assurance of good baking. Call your grocer today and tell him to send out a sack.

DAVIS MIZE AND COMPANY
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI



RICHLAND LILY flour

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO. O'Fallon and Collinsville, Illinois

LOOK FOR

The Baking Powder that Gives the Best Service in Your Kitchen

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER

GUARANTEES

Pure and Wholesome Foods

No Failures

No Waste

When a "Big and Cheap" can of baking powder is offered you—LOOK OUT.

Every can of Calumet is the same—keeping Quality Perfect — last spoonful good as the first.



BEST BY TEST

The moderate cost of Calumet combined with the highest merit establishes the greatest of baking powder economy.

You save when you buy it! You save when you use it!

The World's Greatest Baking Powder

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

O. F. LAWRENCE, EDITOR
G. M. LAWRENCE, PUBLISHER
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 Per Year in Advance
Six Months \$1.00

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application

Entered at the Post Office at Grenada, Miss., as second class mail matter.
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GRENADA COUNTY

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Sentinel is authorized to make the following announcements for Congress from this, the fourth congressional district, subject to the action of the Democratic party:

Jeff Busby, of Chickasaw County.
T. U. Sisson, of Montgomery County, for re-election.
Senator S. A. Miller, of Clay County.
B. S. Semmelman, of Clay County.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE 5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge T. L. Lamb, (For Re-election).

PAT HARRISON A REAL LEADER IN THE SENATE.

Two weeks ago, we believe it was, the New York Times, one of the greatest newspapers in the United States, devoted nearly a page to Pat Harrison in which his admirable qualities and his great leadership were well set forth.

Senator Harrison is all his friends claimed for him, yea he is more. There can be no doubt that in the three short years in which he has been in the Senate, he has become one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party and one of the ablest and most potent factors in the greatest deliberative body in the world. This should be and is, gratifying to all true and loyal Mississippians.

Besides being a statesman, Pat Harrison is intensely human and never overlooks the finer and better things of life which every highly civilized human being appreciates and which shows that his heart is just as big as his great brain. Would that the country had more Pat Harrisons.

There are many of ex-Senator Vardaman's friends who are no doubt more interested in seeing Vardaman since the alleged slipping of his cranial joint, sometimes referred to as his mind, than they are his picture taken in the years ago.

Samson's strength was in his hair but his brains were not. The man, who in eighteen months' time, cannot find a dentist who is able to fit teeth to his jaw bone, must have experienced a caving in from above the mouth.

No teeth no talk in this senatorial race. Most people find their teeth only an adjunct for talking.

WHOM SHALL WE SEND TO CONGRESS?

The question in every election, and more especially that which pertains to a place in the Nation's law-making body, should be, "Which one is best fitted for the service needed at this particular time?" Viewed from this standpoint, we think that the non-partisan, sober, sane judgment of the people of this district will answer, "T. U. Sisson" for Congress. And we make this statement without in the least intending to reflect on the honesty, sincerity and integrity of citizenship of the gentlemen opposing Mr. Sisson.

These are critical times in the history of our country. We are as truly on the battle line as were our soldiers when they were beating back the Germans in France. The forces of evil are abroad. Never before in the history of our country were combinations of capital, personal greed and other nefarious forces so brazenly and defiantly knocking at the doors of public officials. These plutocratic interests, interests that are the cross-purposes with the highest and best in American life, are directed by men of long experience and men who will not scruple at agencies or means to accomplish their ends. And we may bet our last dollar that these inimical interests are not taking out their experienced men and putting inexperienced ones on duty.

We have voted against Mr. Sisson more times than we have voted for him since he has been in public life. Hence we cannot be called a partisan of his, but we are viewing this matter, as we always endeavor to do, in the light of what we believe is the best for our people.

It is the duty of a newspaper to stand for that which it believes is best for those it is trying to serve. In making this pronouncement, we are animated by no desire to defeat anybody or to punish anybody or to reward anybody, but we are acting from a sense of public duty. We believe Sisson has been faithful and we believe he is doing his best to serve well his constituency, and certainly he is better prepared today than he was even a few years ago to meet the trying conditions of the hour at Washington City.

The question should not be, "What is the boll weevil doing to you?" but "What are you going to do with the weevil?" It is time the farmers and other business men of the south were being positive at least about little things.

When a man's vote is challenged at the coming primaries, the thing for him to do, and the only thing the judges of the election can properly let him do, is to mark his ballot and place it in an envelope and place the voter's name on the envelope and pass the matter up to the County Democratic Executive Committee.

No announcement has been made by Senator Vardaman's campaign committee of speaking dates for Gov. Russell and Miss Francis Birkhead. Possibly dates for "Mary" will be forthcoming later.

Is it a fact that Vardaman's friends are keeping him off the stump because they fear that he will get in a rage and let his temper and hatred of Woodrow Wilson cause him to make damaging statements that will still further hamstring his already crippled campaign?

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Senator Vardaman has been made with Democratic leaders for a number of years. His madness has brought him to the ruinous conditions in which he finds himself today.

If Ex-Senator Vardaman is compelled to campaign by proxy the question naturally arises: "In the event of his election, who would proxy for him at Washington City?" Evidently some Republican would. He has seemed to find nothing in any leading Democrat for several years to commend but has been commending unreservedly many Republicans.

From one end of the State to the other comes the one voice, "glad the State Executive Committee passed such regulations as will allow only those who voted for Cox for President to vote."

HON. OSCAR F. BLEDSOE, JR., AT HIS FATHERS

Col. O. F. Bledsoe had the pleasure of having with him last Sunday, his son, Hon. O. F. Bledsoe, Jr., who is one of the leading citizens of LeFlore County and one of the most potent forces in the delta. Mr. Bledsoe reports a fine prospect for a crop and states that the boll weevil is practically nil on his plantation.

Mr. Bledsoe has the distinction of being one of the few big business men in the delta who did not lose his head when inflation was on, and it is stated that he has perhaps as much ready cash at hand as any man in Mississippi. He is president of the Delta Long Staple Cotton Association, an association which is destined to revolutionize the cotton business. He is a jolly natured, happy minded man and is personally very popular.

GRENADA COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION SHORT COURSE

City School Building, Grenada Mississippi, August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1922.

August 1, 1922.
8:30-9:00—Devotions, County Superintendent, M. McKibben.
9:00-9:15—Report by Poultry Club girls.
9:15-10:15—Feeding for egg production, G. R. Sipe.
10:15-10:50—Poster work on care of chickens, Miss Lee.
10:50-11:00—Recreation.
11:00-12:00—Bread Contest, Mrs. Alley.
12:00-1:30—Noon.
1:30-2:30—Booklets and Records, Miss Lee.
2:30-2:45—Recreation.
2:45-4:45 Poultry Contests, G. R. Sipe.

August 2, 1922.
8:30-9:00—Chapel, Supt. Rundle.
9:00-10:00—Feeding for increased milk production and mixing a day's ration, E. H. White.
10:00-11:00—Girls' bed room, Miss Hill.
11:00-11:10—Recreation.
11:10-12:00—Poster work in Dairy Miss Lee.
12:00-1:30—Noon.
1:30-2:30—Finish work in girls' bed room, Miss Hill.
2:30-3:15—Recreation.
3:15-4:00—Butter Contest, Miss Lee.
4:00-5:00—Dairy Contest, E. H. White.

August 3, 1922.
8:30-9:00—Chapel, Rev. Farr.
9:00-10:30—Meal Planning, Miss Massey.
10:30-11:30—Making quick bread, Miss Massey.
11:00-12:00—Fair and Exhibits, Miss Powell.
Round table discussion.
12:00-1:30—Noon.
1:30-2:15—Poster work in canning, Miss Lee.
2:15-3:00—Lecture on gardening, Mr. Frestoe.
3:00-4:30—Canning Contest, Miss Massey.
4:30-5:00—Lecture and announcements of winning girls for the county, Miss Powell.

STATEMENT FROM ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

Election Officers and Voters of Grenada County:

In revising the poll books, the election commissioners find a great many good men and women have disfranchised themselves for the next few months by failing to pay their taxes on or before the first of February. It has been an unpleasant duty for the commissioners to erase any one's name from the poll books, but we felt it our duty to act in accordance with the law, as we understand it. However, the commissioners feel that they have no authority to say you cannot vote. If there is a reasonable contention on the part of any voter the election officers may accept the vote under a sealed protest for the Executive Committee to pass on.

A. T. Inman,
A. T. McElwraith,
Wm. P. Ferguson,
Election Commissioners for Grenada County, Mississippi.
Grenada, Miss., July 27, 1922.

FATHER, MOTHER AND CHILDREN ARE GRATEFUL

We wish we could express to the people of Grenada and vicinity our very heartfelt feelings for the many kindnesses and evidences of Christian love and helpfulness shown our son and brother during the many weeks of his illness and after his spirit had gone away. God has been good to us in allowing our family of nine children to remain as an unbroken link for these years. We bless His holy name and we feel that every thoughtful act towards our departed originated in Heaven. May a loving and gracious God continue to deal mercifully and generously with all.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Provine, and seven sons and one daughter.
Big Creek, Miss., July 25, 1922.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL MEET

The Sentinel desires to remind its Grenada County readers that the Grenada County Baptist Sunday School Convention will meet at Holcomb next Sunday morning. A complete program is on for the entire day, and dinner will be served on the grounds. The day will no doubt be a very interesting one for all denominations.

FISH FRY AT WINTERS LAKE AUGUST 2ND

The Sentinel has been asked to announce a general fish fry at Winters Lake, District 4, Wednesday, August 2. Everybody invited and all who conveniently can, are asked to bring some bread.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the many acts of thoughtfulness and words of kindness extended us by our neighbors and friends during the illness and death of our dear husband and father, and for sympathetic words and beautiful floral offerings at his funeral.

Mrs. C. C. Provine and Children.
Grenada, Miss., July 24, 1922.



EXPERT INSPECTION

WHEN your motor isn't running just right, or when something else goes wrong, then's the time to drive over here and let us locate the trouble.

Our expert repairmen can oftentimes save you lots of time and inconvenience.

Repairs at Lowest Figures

And when repairs are necessary, you will find that we not only can save you time but that we generally can save you considerable money.

If you have any troubles now, better have them fixed up before they get any worse. Prompt attention to little troubles will save big bills later.

MEEK MOTOR CO.
Dodge Brothers Motor Cars
PHONE 204 GRENADA, MISS.

STORES TO CLOSE FRIDAY AFTERNOONS
The merchants of Grenada, with one or two exceptions, have agreed to close their places of business on Friday afternoons through the heat of season. This matter was not had gone to press, otherwise notice would have been given last week.

Fordson

THE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR



Henry Ford

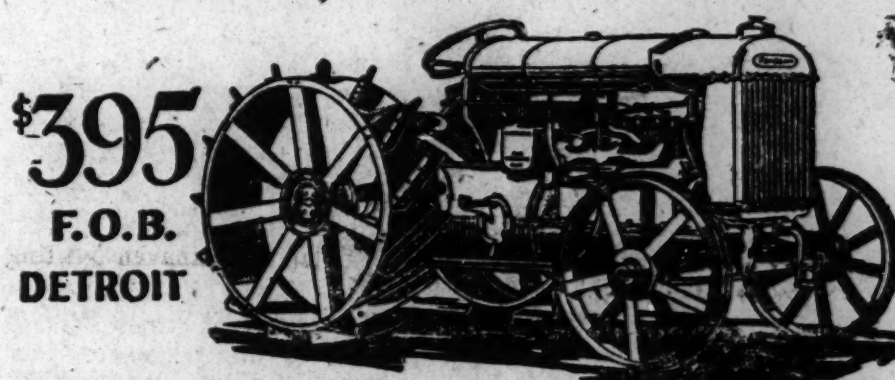
HENRY FORD was 35 years getting ready for the new price on the Fordson. He started as a farm boy, planning to get rid of the drudgery, long hours and low money return that has always faced the farmer.

He wanted to furnish you with a tractor that would not only do your work better and faster, but at lower costs—and the 170,000 Fordsons now in use have proved that he has accomplished these things.

What you get in the Fordson for \$395 f. o. b. Detroit is the greatest farm power unit ever offered.

Let us show you how a Fordson will cut farm costs, increase your bank account and take the drudgery out of farm work. Write, phone or call.

Grenada Motor Co.



\$395
F.O.B.
DETROIT



Carey

ASFALTS LATE SHINGLES

"The Shingle that Never Curls"

They go on the roof like ordinary shingles

—but the finished roof is superior in every way.

The slate-surface makes it spark-proof. This protection against fire secures you a lower insurance rate.

The colors are fadeless. Painting and repairing are never needed.

Carey Asfaltlate Shingles never curl—they lay permanently flat. The special tempered asphalt compound used in their manufacture makes the heavy felt base stiff and absolutely non-curling.

The endurance of Carey Shingles is the same in all seasons, in all climates, under all conditions. The up-keep of a Carey Shingle Roof is, practically nothing.

When you build or re-roof call on us for Carey Asfaltlate Shingles.

City Lumber Co.
Lumber Dealers and Contractors
Phone 79 GRENADA, MISS

Local, Social and Personal

Mrs. L. L. Cloud and her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Hoffa, are looking forward with keen delight to the anticipated arrival tomorrow (Saturday) of Mrs. M. D. L. Martin and Mrs. H. C. Plunkett and Miss Virginia Plunkett, of Houston, Texas. They are enroute to the mountains of North Carolina. Mrs. Martin is a sister of Mrs. Cloud and Mrs. Plunkett is Mrs. Martin's daughter. These Grenada guests make it possible to announce that Mrs. Plunkett will sing Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service at the Methodist church. Mrs. Plunkett is delightfully remembered in Grenada and her friends always anticipate with keen delight the opportunity to hear her voice in song.

Miss Estes Calhoun is having the pleasure of entertaining Miss Mary Looney, a very charming young lady of Columbia, Tennessee.

Miss Margaret Anderson, of Canton, is adding to the charm of the Perry home on Main Street as a guest of the lovely daughter of the home, Miss Louise.

The district paragon on the corner of Margin and Line Streets, was the place for the gathering of the ladies of the Methodist church on Thursday afternoon when the gracious Matron of this household, assisted by her lovely and beautiful daughter, Katherine, played the part of hostess for a silver tea.

Mr. J. W. Wood and his son, Arch left Wednesday morning for a business trip to different points in the delta.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Pressgrove returned last Friday from Hot Springs, where they had spent a couple of weeks.

Miss Estes Calhoun, one of Grenada's most charming hostesses, entertained at Bridge on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Looney.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bass arrived a day or two ago from their honeymoon trip and will be at home to their friends at the Phelan residence on Line Street.

Mrs. C. C. White returned last Friday from a visit to her parents at Nefton.

Messrs. Jesse West and Harry Adams left Wednesday morning for their home at Okolona after having spent ten days or more at the home of Dr. Young. Mrs. West and Mrs. Adams did not return with them but will prolong their visit for some days.

Dr. Olyn F. Parkes, of Louisville, Miss., was in Grenada Tuesday, having stopped off to see his wife's mother, Mrs. Dora Rollins, and his wife's sister, Mrs. Charles Sizemore at Tie Plant. The Doctor had been to Memphis on professional business.

By a singular oversight, several personals for The Sentinel of last week were left out in the "make-up", among them was one in reference to Col. Edgar Underwood, who left ten days ago for Tampa, Fla., where he will make headquarters for a two months' tour of that section in the interests of the Brinley Plow Co.

Mrs. Edgar Underwood and her sister, Mrs. H. J. Ray, accompanied by Master Henry Ray, Jr., left Monday of last week for Bellevue, Texas, to visit their mother. They will be away perhaps two months. (This item should have appeared last week but somehow was lost in the "make-up").

Mr. T. P. Lamkin and his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Wilkins and her three daughters, are expected home the latter part of the week from a two weeks' stay at Brown's Wells. They were accompanied by their grandson and nephew, Thomas Duncan Beatty.

Mrs. Roland Jones and Miss Carrie Doty are spending some days in Memphis visiting relatives and friends.

Messrs. Talbert Thomas, of Sidon, and Jones Barksdale, of Marks, and their wives, were visitors this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thomas several days ago.

Miss Katherine Todd returned home several days ago from Memphis where she had been for some time on a visit.

Mrs. William Tarr, of Jackson, was the guest for a few days last week of Mr. and Mrs. Homer J. Williams.

BITS of Business News

Jackson's Bakery and Grocery will save you just a little money on anything you buy. Come and see for yourself. Get our prices on flour, coffee, sugar or anything in the grocery line. "Quality Bread" is made from the best flour we can buy. After July 1, everything strictly cash.

Our business is showing a wonderful increase. "There's a reason." If you will give the public "better merchandise for less" they will sure look you up. If you will look after the best interests of your pocketbook you will trade with us. We save you money. Carothers Variety Store.

For Sale—1 Angildle Computing scale, 1 Detroit computing scale, 1 meat slicer, 1 Protectograph, 1 floor scale, 1 Burroughs adding machine, one iron safe, one electric fan. Will sell cheap for cash or part cash, balance monthly. H. K. Barwick.

We write a clean and unrestricted policy for Business and laboring men paying \$100.00 to \$7500.00 principal sum and \$5.00 to \$25.00 weekly indemnity for either sickness or accident for premium of \$1.00 to \$5.00 per month. It's better to be safe than sorry. W. Rippey, Mgr., Nat'l. Ins. Co.

For wedding gifts that are sure to please the bride at prices that are sure to please you. Gifts that are just a little different. The Gift Shop.

Mr. Wallace E. Greenhaw, accompanied by his wife and three children, of Marianna, Ark., reached Grenada this week, having come through in their auto, and are guests of Mr. Greenhaw's mother and his sister Mrs. J. H. Murray, at the home of the latter. It gives The Sentinel pleasure to note Mr. Greenhaw's success. He has been in the cotton business at Marianna and his firm is regarded as one of the strongest and leading ones of that section. He came of good parents and is an exceptionally fine young man.

Miss Ruth Whittle left Monday for McComb City to visit relatives before returning to her home in Montgomery, Ala. She had been the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. H. Neely, and family in Grenada for a few days.

Mrs. Betty Cole returned home the first of the week after a three weeks' absence which time was spent in Brookhaven visiting her sister, Mrs. R. D. Moreton, and in Jackson with her friend, Mrs. Walter T. Pate. Mrs. Cole expects to leave Sunday for St. Louis to make her purchase of fall millinery.

Miss Addie Hill returned the first of the week from Memphis where she had been for several days visiting her sister, Mrs. H. E. Duggins.

Dr. J. T. Spence, postmaster at Greenwood, spent several days in Grenada this week, the guest of his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Spence.

Messrs. W. K. Huffington and H. R. Perry returned Monday after a ten days' vacation spent in Chicago, New York and other places of interest in the north and east.

Mrs. Belle Wright and her attractive daughter, Miss Marybel, left yesterday (Thursday) morning to spend about two weeks at Brown's Wells near Hazelhurst. They were accompanied as far as Jackson by Mr. C. L. Beacham.

Mr. Joe H. Neely returned last Friday from St. Louis where he had been for several days on business. He went to make arrangements for the shipment of several carloads of Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles.

Mr. Tom C. Dowell has returned to his home in McKinney, Texas, after a visit in Grenada with his sister, Mrs. C. C. Provine, and family. Miss Ruth Dowell will remain in the city for several days.

Miss Helene Wright expects to leave today for Henning, Tenn., to visit her friend, Miss Louise Fields. From there she will go to Fulton, Ky. to be the guest of Miss Jack Tucker. On her way home, she expects to stop in Earle, Ark. for several days to visit Miss Eunice Barham. Miss Wright will be gone for perhaps two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jennings left a few days ago in their car for their home at Cottondale near Ruleville, after a short visit with relatives in Grenada. They were accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Norman B. Ames, of Washington, D. C., their mother, Mrs. W. E. Smith, and their sister, Mrs. E. L. Gerard, and her son, Frank, all of whom will be their guests for a few days. Mrs. Ames expects to leave Friday for her home in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Yeager and two children, of Drew, arrived several days ago to visit Mr. Yeager's mother, Mrs. M. E. Yeager, for a few days.

Rev. R. A. Tucker and his daughter, Miss Katherine, have returned from West Point where they visited relatives.

Mrs. Dora Rollins and her daughter, Mrs. Charles S. Sizemore, returned the first of the week from Dawson Springs, Ky. where they spent ten days or more.

Miss Lida Owens spent Sunday in Memphis with her sister, Mrs. J. Collins Jones, and her little baby daughter who recently made her arrival.

Miss Nannie Lou Hamilton left Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Hamilton in Memphis for a few days.

Mrs. J. E. Morgan and little daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, of Hughes, Ark. and Mrs. C. E. Heath and two sons, James Albert and Edward, of Marion, Ark., are visiting their parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leverette, at Elliott.

Mrs. E. E. Penn and two children returned the latter part of last week from Amory where they had been for several months visiting Mrs. Penn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Condrey.

Mrs. J. T. Hodges and baby, Maud Hamilton, of New Orleans, La., are visiting in Grenada. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Hamilton, and family on Second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Bowers and their baby daughter, of Earle, Ark. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Homer J. Williams in Grenada.

Messrs. S. H. Horton and J. B. Horn spent several days this week in Meridian on business connected with the cotton firm which they represent in Grenada.

Mr. H. T. Rogers and his son, Henry, spent Sunday in Como where they were the guests of relatives.

Miss Ndomi Widrig returned Sunday to her home in Memphis after having been for several days the guest of Mrs. W. H. Whitaker on South Street.

Hon. Barrett Jones, one of the leading members of the Jackson bar, is in Grenada this week on professional business and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Newsom in their lovely home on College Avenue.

Mrs. W. W. Cammack and three children, of Kosciusko, are the guests of Mrs. Cammack's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horn, and family in Grenada.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Woollard and their two attractive daughters, Misses Josephine and Florence, returned Wednesday morning to their home in Cleveland after having been the guests for several days of Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Woollard and family.

Misses Abbie and Maud West and Edna Mae Miers were visitors in Memphis for a short while this week.

Mrs. J. J. Hardy and son, John Griffin, left the first of last week for Allison's Wells, Way, Miss. to spend a week at that delightful resort.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Miller, Jr., returned Tuesday from Gloster where they visited relatives during Mr. Miller's vacation.

Mr. H. L. Harris, of Jackson, stopped over in Grenada Tuesday to spend one day with his friend, Mr. Drane Lester. Mr. Harris was enroute to Oakland, California, where he expects to make his home.

Messrs. N. J. Carothers and Clark Gentry spent Wednesday and Thursday in Memphis on a business trip.

Mrs. J. E. McFarland has returned to her home in Memphis after having been the guest for several days of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Nichols and family at Tie Plant. Little Miss Lena May Nichols accompanied her home for a short visit.

Miss Beth Wallace left several days ago to visit relatives in Evansville, Indiana for some time.

Mr. Clarence Burt came up from New Orleans to spend the past week

and in Grenada.

Miss Gertrude Draper, the most efficient and popular deputy chancery clerk, spent the week-end with her relatives at Ackerman. She returned Monday.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET

A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Grenada County is hereby called to meet at the court house in Grenada, at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, August 1.

O. F. Lawrence, Chairman
B. D. Newsom, Secretary.

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Today's Overland: 25 miles to the gallon; all-steel body; baked enamel finish; 130-inch spring base

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Other Shirt lines reduced. Special values offered, much lower than Fall prices.

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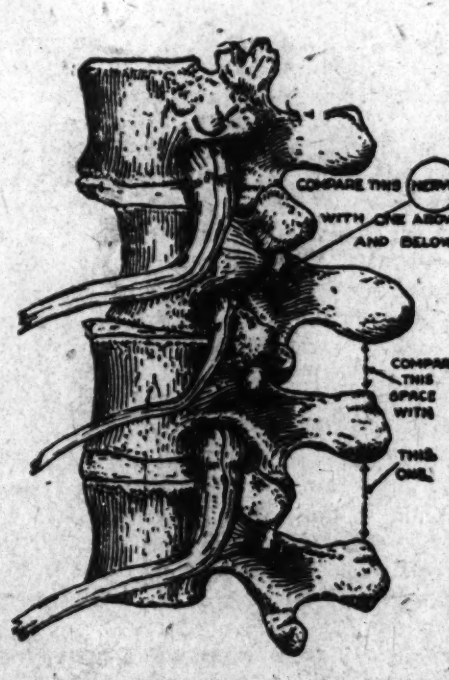
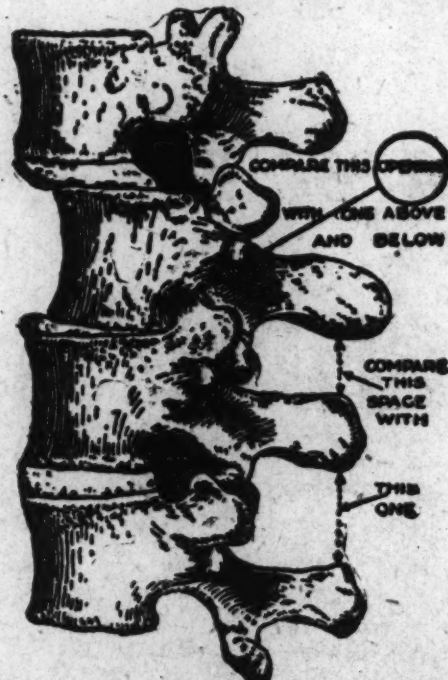
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Gents' Dept.

Grenada, Miss.

THE BRAIN CONTROLS EVERY ORGAN IN YOUR BODY DOES THIS THROUGH THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

All Motor nerves as well as most sensory nerves go from the brain down the spinal column and is known as the spinal cord. The spinal cord gives off branches and these branches pass out from the spine between the vertebrae (small bones) of the spine.



You will notice from the illustrations that there are small openings at the places between the vertebrae where these nerves pass through. These openings are entirely filled up with nerves, arteries and veins. Any slight misaligned vertebrae will cause these openings to become smaller and the results are the nerves become pinched at this point.

Whenever there is a nerve pinched the organ where this nerve goes to is unable to receive 100 per cent normal nerve energy from the brain. If the organ is unable to receive normal nerve energy from the brain then that organ is unable to function normally.

The Chiropractor makes a careful examination of the spine and whenever he finds a vertebrae out of its normal position he uses his bare hands and adjusts it into normal position and the result is that the organ that has been working abnormally will again receive its normal nerve energy.

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CHIROPRACTOR AND NATURAL THERAPEUTICS
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GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI.

The Big-Town Round Up

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

Illustrations by Irwin Myers

Copyright by William MacLeod Raine

"All right, I'll come," he growled. Clay tossed a dollar down on the counter, took a .22 and aimed at the row of ducks sailing across the gallery pool. Each duck went down as it appeared. He picked up a second rifle and knocked over seven or eight mice as they scampered across the target screen. With a third gun he snuffed the flaming eye from the right to the left side of the face that grinned at him, then with another shot sent it back again. He smashed a few clay pipes by way of variety. To finish off with, he scored six center shots in a target and rang a bell each time. Not one single bullet had failed to reach its mark.

The New York gunman had never seen such speed and accuracy. He was impressed in spite of the insolent sneer that still curled his lip.

"Got a six-shooter—a forty-five?" asked Clay of the owner of the gallery.

"No."

"Sorry, I'm not much with a rifle, but I'm a good average shot with a six-gun. I kinda take to it natural." They turned and walked back to the cab. Collins fell into the Bowery strut.

"Tryin' to throw a scare into me," he argued feebly.

"Me? Oh, no. You mentioned soft music and the preacher. Mebbe so. But it's liable to be for you if you monkey with the buzz-saw. I'm no gun sharp, but no man who can't empty a revolver in a shade better than two seconds and put every bullet inside the rim of a cup at fifteen yards wants to throw lead at me. You see, I hang up my hat in Arizona. I grew up with a six-gun by my side."

"I should worry. This is little old New York, not Arizona," the gangman answered.

"That's what yore boss Durand thought. What has it brought him but trouble? Lemme give you something to chew on. New York's the biggest city of the biggest, freest country on God's green footstool. You little sewer rats pull wires and think you run it. Get wise, you poor loosed gink. You run it about as much as that fly on the wheel of yore taxi drives the engine. Durand's the whole works by his way of it, but when some one calls his bluff see where he gets off."

"He ain't through with you yet," growled "Slim" Jim, sulkily.

"Mebbe not, but you—you're through with Annie." Clay caught him by the shoulder and swung him round. His eyes bored chilly into the other man. "Don't you forget to remember not to forget that. Let her alone. Don't go near her or play any tricks to hurt her. Lay off for good. If you don't—well, you'll pay heavy. I'll be on the job personal to collect."

Clay swung away and strode down the street, light-heeled and lithe, the sap of vital youth in every rippling muscle.

"Slim" Jim watched him, snarling hatred. If ever he got a good chance at him it would be certain for the guy from Arizona, he swore savagely.

CHAPTER XIV

Johnnie Says He Is Much Obligated.

Beatrice, just back from riding with Bromfield, stood on the steps in front of the grilled door and stripped the gloves from her hands.

"I'm on fire with impatience, Bee," he told her. "I can hardly wait for that three weeks to pass. The days drag when I'm not with you."

He was standing a step or two below her, a graceful, well-groomed figure of ease, an altogether desirable catch in the matrimonial market. His dark hair, parted in the middle, was beginning to thin, and tiny crow's feet radiated from the eyes, but he retained the light, slim figure of youth. It ought not to be hard to love Clarendon Bromfield, his fiancée reflected. Yet he disappointingly failed to stir her pulses.

She smiled with friendly derision. "Poor Clary! You don't look like a Venus ready to erupt. You have such remarkable self-control."

His smile met hers. "I can't go up and down the street ringing a bell like a town crier and shouting it out to everybody I meet."

Round the corner of the house a voice was lifted in tuneless song.

Oh, I'm goin' home
Bull-whackin' for to spurn;
I ain't got a nickel,
And I don't give a dern.
"Ta when I meet a pretty girl,
You bet I will or try,
I'll make her my little wife,
Root hog or die.

"You see Johnnie isn't ashamed to shout out his good intentions," she said.

"Johnnie isn't engaged to the loveliest creature under heaven. He doesn't have to be awake nights for

that the skies will fall and blot him out before his day of bliss."

Beatrice dropped a little curtsy. She held out her hand in dismissal. "Till tomorrow, Clary."

As Bromfield turned away, Johnnie came round a corner of the house, dragging a garden hose. He was attacking another stanza of the song:

There's hard times on old Bitter Creek
That never can be beat.
It was root hog or die
Under every wagon sheet.
We cleared up all the Indians,
Drank . . .

The puncher stopped abruptly at sight of his mistress.

"What did you drink that has made



It Ought Not to Be Hard to Love Clarendon Bromfield, His Fiancée Reflected. Yet He Disappointingly Failed to Stir Her Pulses.

you so happy this morning, Johnnie?" she asked lightly.

The cowpuncher's secret burst from him. "I done got married, Miss Beatrice."

"You—what?"

"I up and got married day before yesterday," he beamed.

"And who's the happy girl?"

"Kitty Mason. We jes' walked to the church round the corner. Clay, he stood up with us and give the bride away. It's me 'n' her for Arizona poco pronto."

Beatrice felt a queer joyous lift inside her as of some weight that had gone. In a single breath Johnnie had blown away the mists of misunderstanding that for weeks had clouded her vision. Her heart went out to Clay with a rush of warm emotion. The friend she had distrusted was all she had ever believed him. He was more—a man too staunch to desert under pressure any one who had even a slight claim on him.

"I want to meet her. Will you bring her to see me this afternoon, Johnnie?" she asked.

His face was one glad grin. "I sure will. Y'betcha, by Jollies."

He did.

To Beatrice, busy writing a letter, came Jenkins some hours later.

"A young person—to see you, Miss Whitford," he said with a manner so apologetic that it stressed his opinion of the social status of the visitor.

"What kind of a person?"

"A young woman, Miss. From the country, I tyke it."

"She didn't give you a card?"

"No, Miss. She came with the person Mr. Whitford took on to 'elp with the work houtsides."

"Oh! Show them both up. And have tea sent in, Jenkins."

Kitty's shy eyes lifted apprehensively to those of this slim, young patrician so beautifully and simply gowned. Instantly her fears fled. Beatrice moved swiftly to her with both hands outstretched.

"I'm so glad to meet you."

She kissed the young wife with unaccustomed tenderness. For the Colorado girl had about her a certain modesty that was disarming, an appeal of helplessness Beatrice could not resist.

Kitty, in the arms of her hostess, wept a few tears. She had been under a strain in anticipating the ordeal of meeting Johnnie's mistress, and she had discovered her to be a very sweet, warm-hearted girl.

As for Johnnie, he had a miserably happy half-hour. He had brought his hat in with him and he did not know how to dispose of it. What he did do was to keep it revolving in his hands. This had to be abandoned when Miss Whitford handed him a quite unnecessary cup of tea and a superfluous plate of toasted English muffins. He wished his hands had not been so big and red and freckled. Also he had an uncomfortable suspicion that his tow hair was tousled and uncombed in spite of his attempts at home to plaster it down.

He declined sugar and cream because for some reason it seemed easier to say "No'm" than "Yes." Though he always took both with tea. And he disgraced himself by scolding his tongue and failing to suppress the pain. Finally the plate, with his muffin, carefully balanced on his knee, from some devilish caprice plunged over the precipice to the carpet and the bit of china broke.

Whereupon Kitty gently reproved him, as was her wifely duty.

"I ain't no society fellow," the distressed puncher explained to his hostess, tiny beads of perspiration on his forehead.

Beatrice had already guessed as much, but she did not admit it to Johnnie. She and Kitty smiled at each

other in that common superiority which their sex gives them to any mere man upon such an occasion. For Mrs. John Green, though afternoon tea was to her an alien custom, took to it as a duck to water.

Miss Whitford handed Johnnie an envelope. "Would it be too much trouble for you to take a letter to Mr. Lindsay?" she asked very casually as they rose to go.

The bridegroom said he was much obliged and he would be plumb tickled to take a message to Clay.

When Clay read the note his blood glowed. It was a characteristic two-line apology:

I've been a horrid little prig, Clary (so the letter ran). Won't you come over tomorrow and go riding with me?
BEATRICE.

Collin Whitford had been telling Clay the story of how a young cowpuncher had snatched Beatrice from under the hoofs of a charging steer. His daughter and the Arizona listened without comment.

"I've always thought I'd like to explain to that young man I didn't mean to insult him by offering money for saving Bee. But you see he didn't give me any chance. I never did learn his name," concluded the mining man.

"And of course we'd like him to know that we appreciate what he did for me," Beatrice added. She looked at Clay, and a pulse beat in her soft throat.

"I reckon he knows that," Lindsay suggested. "You must a' thought him mighty rude for to break away like you say he did."

"We couldn't understand it till afterward. Mr. Bromfield had slipped him a fifty-dollar bill and naturally he resented it." Miss Whitford's face bubbled with reminiscent mirth. She looked a question at Clay. "What do you suppose that impudent young scallawag did with the fifty?"

"Got drunk on it most likely."

"He fed it to his horse. Clary was furious."

"He would be," said the cattleman dryly, in spite of the best intentions to be generous to his successful rival. "But I reckon I know why yore grandstand friend in chaps pulled such a play. In Arizona you can't square such things with money. So far as I can make out the puncher didn't do anything to write home about, but he didn't want pay for it anyhow."

"Of course, Bromfield doesn't understand the West," said Whitford. "I wouldn't like that young puncher half so well if he'd taken the money."

"He didn't need to spoil a perfectly good fifty-dollar bill, though," admitted Clay.

"Yes, he did," denied Beatrice. "That was his protest against Clarendon's misjudgment of him. I've always thought it perfectly splendid in its insolence. Some day I'm going to tell him so."

"It happened in your corner of Arizona, Lindsay. If you ever find out who the chap was I wish you'd let us know," Whitford said.

"I'll remember."

"If you young people are going riding—"

"We'd better get started. Quite right, Dad. We're off. Clarendon will probably call up. Tell him I'll be in about four-thirty."

She pinched her father's ear, kissed him on one ruddy cheek, then on the other, and joined Clay at the door.

They were friends again had been for almost half an hour, even though they had not yet been alone together, but their friendship was to hold reservations now. The shadow of Clarendon Bromfield rode between them. They were a little stiff with each other, not so casual as they had been. A consciousness of sex had intruded into the old boyish camaraderie.

After a brisk canter they drew their horses together for a walk.

Beatrice broke the ice of their commonplaces. She looked directly at him, her cheeks flushing. "I don't know how you're going to forgive me, Clary. I've been awfully small and priggish. I hate to think I'm ungenerous, but that's just what I've been."

"Let's forget it," he said gently.

"No, I don't want to forget—not till I've told you how humble I feel today. I might have trusted you. Why didn't I? It would have been easy for me to have taken your little friend in and made things right for her. That's what I ought to have done. But, instead of that—Oh, I hate myself for the way I acted."

Her troubled smile, grave and sweet, touched him closely. It was in his horoscope that the spell of this young Diana must be upon him.

He put his hand on hers as it rested on the pommel of the saddle and gave it a slight pressure. "You're a good scout, lit' pardner."

But it was Beatrice's way to step up to punishment and take what was coming. As a little girl, while still almost a baby, she had once walked up to her mother, eyes flashing with spirit, and pronounced judgment on herself. "I've tum to be spanked. I broke Claire's doll an' I'm glad of it, mean old fink. So there!" Now she was not going to let the subject drop until she had freed her soul.

"No, Clary, I've been a poor sportsman. When my friend needed me I failed him. It hurts me, because—oh, you know. When the test came I wasn't there. One hates to be a quitter."

Her humility distressed him, though he loved the spirit of her apology.

"It's all right, Bee. Don't you worry. All friends misunderstand each

other, but the real ones clear things up."

She had not yet told him the whole truth and she meant to make clean confession.

"I've been a miserable little fool,"

she stopped with a little catch of the breath, flamed red, and plunged on. Her level eyes never flinched from his. "I've got to out with it, Clary. I was jealous. I wanted to keep your friendship to myself—didn't want to share it with another girl. That's how mean I am."

A warm smile lit his face. "I've sure enough found my friend again this morn'g."

Her smile met his. Then, lest barriers fall too fast between them, she put her horse to a gallop.

As they moved into the park a snorting automobile leaped past them with



Her Troubled Smile, Grave and Sweet, Touched Him Closely.

muffler open. The horse upon which Beatrice rode was a young one. It gave instant signals of alarm, went snuffing on its hind legs, came down to all fours, and bolted.

Beatrice kept her head. She put her weight on the reins with all the grip of her small, strong hands. But the horse had the bit in its teeth. She felt herself helpless, flying wildly down the road at incredible speed. Bushes and trees, the reeling road, a limousine, a mounted policeman, all flew by her with blurred detail.

She became aware of the rapid thud of hoofs behind, of a figure beside her riding knee to knee, of a brown hand taking hold of the rein close to the bit. The speed slackened. The horses pounded to a halt.

The girl found herself trembling. She leaned back in a haze of dizziness against an arm which circled her shoulder and waist. Memory leaped across the years to that other time when she had rested in his arms, his heart beating against hers. In that moment of deep understanding of herself, Beatrice knew the truth beyond any doubt. A new heaven and a new earth were waiting for her, but she could not enter them. For she herself had closed the gate and locked it fast. His low voice soothed and comforted her.

"I'm all right," she told him. Clay withdrew his arm. "I'd report that fellow if I had his number," he said. "You stick to yore saddle fine. You're one straight-up rider."

"I'll ask Mr. Bromfield to give you fifty dollars again," she laughed nervously.

That word "again" stuck in his consciousness.

"You've known me all along," he charged.

"Of course I've known you—knew you when you stood on the steps after you had tied the janitor."

"I knew you, too?"

"Why didn't you say so?"

"Did you expect me to make that grandstand play on the 'parade' a claim on yore kindness? I didn't do a thing for you that day any man wouldn't have done. I happened to be the lucky fellow that got the chance. That's all. Come to that, it was up to you to do the recognizing if any was done. It had worked out that you didn't know me, but once or twice from things you said I almost thought you did."

"I meant to tell you some time, but—well, I wanted to see how long you could keep from telling me. Now you've done it again."

"I'd like to ride with you the rest of yore life," he said unexpectedly.

They trembled on the edge of self-revelation. It was the girl who rescued them from the expression of their emotions.

"I'll speak to Clary about it. Maybe he'll take you on as a groom," she said with surface lightness.

As soon as they reached home Beatrice led the way into the library. Bromfield was sitting there with her father. They were talking over plans for the annual election of officers of the Bird Cage Mining company. Whitford was the largest stockholder and Bromfield owned the next biggest block. They controlled it between them.

"Dad, Rob Roy bolted and Mr. Lindsay stopped him before I was thrown," Whitford rose, the color ebbing from his cheeks. "I've always told you that brute was dangerous. I'll offer him for sale today."

"And I've discovered that we know the man who saved me from the wild steer in Arizona. It was Mr. Lindsay," Lindsay said.

"Is that right?"

(To be continued)

For wedding gifts that are sure to please the bride at prices that are sure to please you. Gifts that are just a little different. The Gift Shop.

BACK BAD TODAY?

Backache is usually kidney-ache and makes you dull, nervous and tired. Use Doan's Kidney Pills for weak kidneys—the remedy recommended by your friends and neighbors. Ask your neighbors!

Mrs. Mary Tribble, 207 Green St., says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills are a good medicine as they have been used in our home with beneficial results. I always use them for a disordered condition of my kidneys. My kidneys were weak and caused a lot of annoyance. I had occasional attacks of backache, too. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills relief followed. I gladly recommend Doan's."

The above statement was given June 14, 1918 and on April 12, 1922, Mrs. Tribble added: "It was surprising to find how soon Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of kidney trouble several years ago. Since then, I have only used them occasionally to flush my kidneys. They have kept my kidneys healthy. I cannot praise Doan's too highly."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertise-ment.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under the provisions of and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as Trustee in that certain deed of trust executed by John Baskin to B. D. Newsom on November 19, 1919, which said deed of trust is of record in Book 54, page 107, of the Records of Mortgages, Deeds of Trust on Land on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Grenada County, Mississippi; default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness according to the terms of said deed of trust, and having been requested by the beneficiary to execute said trust, I, H. J. Ray, Trustee, will on the first Monday in August, being the 7th day of August, 1922, offer for sale and sell at public auction for cash to the highest and best bidder, at the east door of the Court House in the City of Grenada, County of Grenada, Mississippi, within legal hours, the following property, to-wit:

N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of all in Section 3, Township 21, Range 7 East.

Witness my signature, this the 11th day of July, 1922.

H. J. RAY, Trustee.

*2737—7-14-4t.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, J. S. Hill and wife, Mrs. Maude T. Hill, on the 7th day of November, 1919, executed a certain deed of trust unto the Bank of Commerce & Trust Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, Trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain indebtedness therein mentioned to P. M. Vaccaro and Geo. B. Frazer, said deed of trust being filed for record in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Grenada County, Mississippi, on the 11th day of November, 1919, and being duly recorded in Deed Book 54, page 19, of the Deed Records of said Grenada County, upon the following described land in said Grenada County, Mississippi, to-wit:

All that property conveyed by J. M. Scruggs to Samuel Hurd Horton on January 29th, 1917, by deed recorded in book 53 page 7 of the Records of Deeds of Grenada County, Mississippi, less and except the following portion or part thereof, which is not conveyed herein, to-wit: Less and except a lot off the northeast portion of said property fifty (50) feet east and west, and one hundred and five (105) feet north and south, bounded as follows: on the north by public road which runs east and west through the Town of Hardy, Mississippi; on the west by the Hutson property, and on the east and south by the property of J. A. Martin, Sr., and being the same property conveyed to P. M. Vaccaro and Geo. B. Frazer by deed of record in book 53 page 247, of the Records of said County and State.

And whereas said indebtedness is now due and payable and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and the undersigned having been requested to sell said lands by the owner of said indebtedness, now by virtue of the authority conferred upon the undersigned as Trustee in said deed of trust, it will on the first Monday of August, 1922, within legal hours, proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder in front of the Court House door at Grenada, in said Grenada County, the above described lands, for the purpose of paying the debt secured by said deed of trust.

This the 23rd day of June, 1922.
THE BANK OF COMMERCE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

7-14-22-4t.—pd.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Grenada County, Mississippi, passed at its regular July meeting, the undersigned Sheriff of Grenada County, Mississippi, will sell the first Monday in August, 1922, the same being the 7th day of August, the following lands delinquent for taxes for the year 1921. Sale will be with in legal hours at the east door of the court house in the town of Grenada, Mississippi; G. W. Wilson, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, T. 22, R. 6, east. State Tax, \$10.71; County tax, \$33.32; drainage tax, \$4.40; Printer's fee, 40; total, \$48.83.

D. W. Pogan, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

7-7-22-4t.

CITY LOT POSTED.

All persons are hereby warned against entering or in anywise trespassing upon lot No. 238, East Ward City of Grenada. Said lot is the one touching the river at what is known as the swimming place or hole. J. J. Horton, Grenada, Miss. 7-14-3t.

TO THE TAXPAYERS.

The Supervisors are required by law to equalize assessments of property, at their July meeting; and to hear objections to the assessments, at their August meeting. Unless you complain at that time, the law denies you the right to do so afterwards.

The Tax Commission wants you to go before the Board of Supervisors with objections—as to the assessments of those who are trying to "get by." Many of those, who wish to escape taxation, go before the Supervisors with their complaints; yet none do so to protest against the tax-dodgers' assessment. The Board is usually left alone to resist the onslaught of the tax-dodgers. The Supervisors not only need your moral support, but they need also your information as to what property is not listed on the rolls and as to what property is listed at an undervaluation. Examine the roll and point out to the Supervisors who is about to "get by" and how.

There are several hundred thousand children in Mississippi to be educated. The Gallantry of the Confederate Soldier is to be commemorated by Confederate Pensions. The ravages of tuberculosis and other malignant diseases are to be halted, if possible. The afflicted are to be treated. The insane are to be cared for. Good roads are to be constructed and maintained. Many other things of the kind are to be provided for. This cannot be done except by taxation. Taxation cannot be just unless the Supervisors equalize the assessments fairly. These things cover ninety-five per centum of your taxes.

If the tax dodger succeeds, either these things will be meagerly provided for; or the tax rates will be increased, and the taxpayer who has given in an honest assessment, made to pay more than his just share of taxes. Tax rates are very high in Mississippi. The explanation of this is that so much property is not assessed on the rolls and so much property is undervalued that the Supervisors are compelled to increase the tax rates to make up for the shortage in the total revenues to be collected. Such method penalizes honesty and patriotism. It would certainly be fairer to increase the tax-dodger's assessment, and collect the needed funds by forcing him to pay his just portion of the tax burden, instead of burdening the honest taxpayers with higher tax rates.

By giving in your assessment for less than the value of your property and by omitting property from your tax-list, maybe you can save yourself ten or fifteen dollars or even more, of taxes; but just think what you will be doing—you will be giving your support and endorsement to tax-dodging. Such practice ties the hand of your Government, which is doing so much for her citizens—protecting your property, the life and liberty of yourself and your dear ones; educating your children; and doing many more things for your welfare. Your dodging your just share of taxes will enable the big taxpayers to do so too, and they will cheat your State and County Government out of thousands of dollars of taxes. The expenses of keeping three or four children in school during the free school term would be far greater than the taxes of the average taxpayer, if such expenses were borne by private subscription. Do you feel that you can afford to cripple such beneficent Government to save so little?

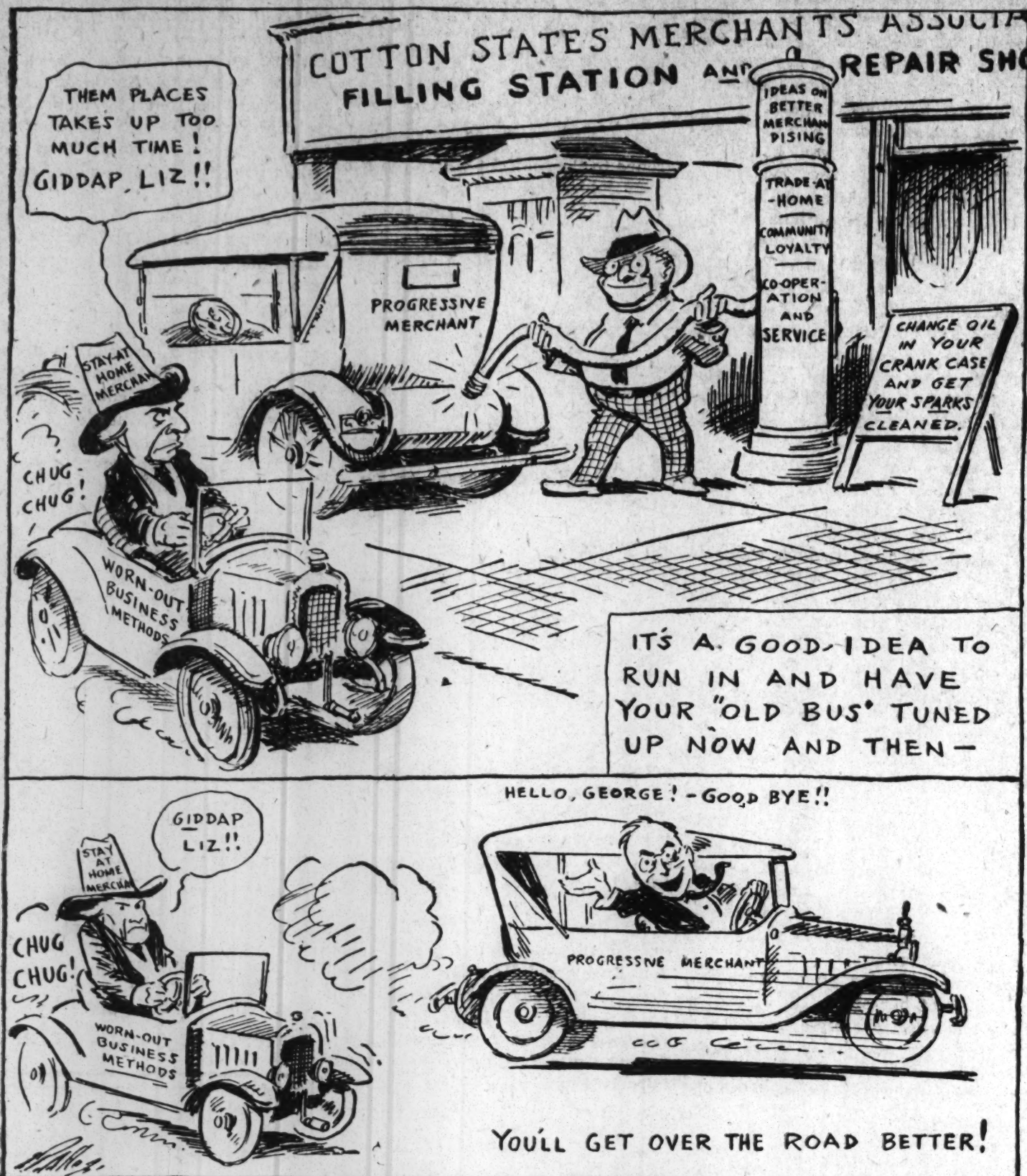
Some Supervisors explain to their friends: "We did not want to increase your assessment; but the State Tax Commission compelled us to do so." If you will examine the law, you will find that the Tax Commission has not been given the authority to fix the assessment against any individual; but that such authority has been entrusted only to the Supervisors. The State Tax Commission has control only over the total assessment of each class of property. We have no control over the amount of money expended by the State Government. This and the tax rate for it are fixed by the Legislature. We have no control over the amount of money expended by the county. This and the tax rates for it are fixed by the Supervisors. We are charged only with the duty of equalizing the total assessment of each class of property, one county compared with others. Do not mistake this as an apology to the tax-dodgers because we would be too glad to make every tax-dodger toe the mark, if we had the authority of law to fix assessments against individuals. We urge you to co-operate with us in our efforts to get the Supervisors to assess all taxpayers properly, without fear or favor; for they alone have such authority.

If the Supervisors fail to make the proper assessment against any taxpayer, please furnish us with the facts, and we will request the Attorney-General to appeal from the assessments to the court. If you like, your name will be held in confidence.

Yours very truly,
Duncan L. Thompson, Chairman.
—Advertisement.

July 18, 1922.

Cotton States Merchants Association--9th Annual Convention AT MEMPHIS, AUGUST 16, 17, 18, 1922 SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION



THE SERVICE STATION

RAPID STRIDE IN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN SIX YEARS

Jackson, Miss., July 26.—The construction of improved highways in Mississippi and all over the United States has taken a rapid stride in the past six years, more new and improved highways having probably been built, than in the preceding fifteen years. The beginning of this epoch was marked by the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act, by which Congress agreed to match State funds appropriated for the construction of highways. This Act was amended in 1919 and 21, and the provisions for securing Federal co-operation made a little more drastic each time.

The extent to which Mississippi has benefited by this Act, is shown by the fact that since its passage in 1916 the Federal Government has allotted to Mississippi approximately \$8,528,000.00, for the building of highways, this allotment including the \$3,278,000.00 recently appropriated by Congress to cover the next three years. Of this allotment, \$2,862,814.40 has already been received and spent, and vouchers to the amount of \$76,965.78 have been forwarded, but have not had time to go through the necessary channels of the Government. The recent appropriation of \$3,278,000.00 is now being apportioned among the counties by the State Highway Commission, and will go a long way towards the completion of Mississippi's proposed State Highway System. Forty-two Federal Aid projects have been completed in the State, and forty-one more are under construction, while plans for as many more are being drawn up and submitted to Federal and State authorities.

The continuation of these allotments as far as Mississippi is concerned however, has been seriously threatened by the amended Federal Highway Act of 1921. By this Act, the Government, recognizing the fact that investment of money in good roads is worse than futile unless the roads are maintained, safeguards Federal allotments with a drastic maintenance provision. This provision requires that all roads heretofore built, or to be built with Federal Aid, must be maintained by the State Highway Department, providing further that in the event these roads are not maintained by the State Highway Department, they shall be put into condition by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the State forfeits its right to participate in further Federal allotments. Under the Mississippi Constitution, the State Highway Department has no authority to take over these roads as required, since the boards of supervisors are given full jurisdiction over roads, ferries, and bridges in their respective counties. The last Legislature recognized this fact, and submitted to the people an

amendment to the constitution, giving the State Department full jurisdiction over those roads designated by the Legislature as State Highways. These highways are to comprise a State Highway System consisting of not more than seven per cent of all the roads, upon which all Federal Aid will in the future be expended. This amendment is to be voted on at the general election in November, and present indications point to its adoption.

Under the Federal Act, every State is compelled to adopt a State Highway System, and Federal and State Engineers are co-operating in mapping out a Highway System which will serve the whole United States. Tentative program may have already been received from all but eight of the States. These systems are plotted on a large map, and carefully examined as to co-ordination with the systems of adjacent states and service to all sections of the country.

AN OVERLAND MAIL.

The middle of the past century found communication between the eastern sections of our country extremely limited and dwellers on plains became deeply interested in the project to establish an overland mail. As early as the summer of 1850 mail was carried once a month in coaches from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M. The coaches were attractively painted and were made water tight, that they might be used as boats in crossing streams. They carried nine passengers inside and two on the box with the driver. They were drawn by six mules each and were guarded by eight men fully armed. Each had at his side, fastened on the coach, in case of an accident, a Colt revolver and a hunting knife, and could, in case of an attack, discharge one hundred and thirty-six shots without stopping to reload. If there was no mishap the coaches were able to make the distance, by continuous travel of eight hundred and fifty miles, in two weeks.

Another line of coaches, poorly equipped, and without stations, carried the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Salt Lake City, Utah. But it was not until 1857 that the postmaster general extended the service across the mountains. This route covered a distance of nine hundred and seventeen miles.

By an act passed in the closing hours of the administration of President Pierce, the postmaster general was authorized to advertise for bids for the carrying of the mail at high speed from the Mississippi to San Francisco. The contract was awarded to the Overland Mail Company, and the terminus on the Mississippi were St. Louis and Memphis.

was temperate, the road not likely to be blocked by snow, and because it was well suited to migration.

On the 15th of September, 1858, the first mail coach left San Francisco for Memphis. The coaches were drawn by four horses. They were painted green or red and were built to carry nine passengers, on the inside of the coach and the through fare was two hundred dollars. At the back of the coach was the leather boot for the mail, and the carpet bags of the passengers.

From St. Louis the distance, two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five miles, was covered by the first east-bound stage in twenty-four days, twenty hours, and thirty-five minutes. All along the route the arrival of the coach was an occasion of public rejoicing. At Fort Smith there was a parade of troops a salute of cannon and a supper at which appeared a cake in the exact type of a mail pouch. When the first east-bound mail arrived at St. Louis, Mr. Butterfield, the president of the company was met at the railway station by a great crowd of citizens with a band, and greeted with an address. The time from San Francisco was twenty-three days and four hours.

The next day, October 10, the first westbound coach rolled into San Francisco, and on the 11th its arrival was duly celebrated with guns, a procession, resolutions, and a vote of thanks to the postmaster general.

Through California and Arkansas the stages rolled swiftly, but on the plains the line was as yet poorly equipped. Stations, in some places, were sixty-five miles apart, and when this was remedied the run was made in twenty days.

The Great Southern Mail Route was semi-weekly, but the postmaster general had established a weekly mail route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., over which stages ran in twenty nine days. When the first through stage reached Placerville on the 19th of July, there was an illumination and great public rejoicing. The first mail from Placerville arrived at St. Joseph on September 4.—New Orleans Daily States.

GRENADA COUNTY GETS \$96,284.94 FEDERAL AID

Since the passage of the Federal Aid Act by the United States Congress in July, 1916, Grenada County has received the advantage of Federal Aid to the extent of about \$96,284.94. This allotment was made by the Government towards the construction of the road between the Montgomery County line and the Yalobusha County line.

This road, known as project 114, is fourteen and sixty-eight one hundredths miles long, and was graded with a twenty-four foot surface. The surfacing was constructed sixteen feet wide of Brookhaven bridges, all the exception of existing bridges, with drainage structures are of concrete. As soon as these Federal Aid roads are completed, and approved by the Government, they are taken over by the State Highway Department for maintenance, and the new Patrol System which is now being put into use assures the good condition of the roads during the entire year.

Good reading is found in The Progressive Farmer and The Sentinel, both of which papers come to you.

DALTON WAS ON THE POINT OF GIVING UP

Since Taking Tanlac He Is Like A New Man And Never Misses A Day From Store, Says Richmond Grocer.

"I reached the point where I planned to give up my work but since taking Tanlac I feel fine and never miss a day from my store," said R. E. Dalton, well-known grocer, of 423 Hull St., Richmond, Va.

"For two years I was in the worst sort of health and when I say I suffered I mean I suffered. My liver was sluggish, I had severe pains in my right side, and had to be always taking laxatives as I was badly constipated. Nearly every day I suffered terrible headaches and nervous spells. My digestion was so bad it looked like everything I ate disagreed with me. I had a mean taste in my mouth and was nauseated all day long.

"Tanlac stopped all my troubles and built me back to where I have regained my lost weight and I never enjoyed finer health. My wife began taking Tanlac too, and is looking like a different person. We consider Tanlac simply great."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

TALK

To friends or associates within a radius of 72 miles on station to station calls after 8:30 p. m.

AT

The reduced rate which allows a five minute conversation for 25c plus war tax.

The service is quick and clear at

NIGHT

Station to station calls cannot be reversed

For other rates

Call

Long Distance



Get into the livestock game and ship co-operatively to nearby plants in Beaufort or Orangeburg. The Progressive Farmer is running special articles on livestock raising and tells of the big profits derived therefrom. \$2.00 puts you on the mailing list 52 weeks for both The Progressive Farmer and The Sentinel.

COLUMBUS AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

A. T. STOVALL, Receiver

WEEK-END EXCURSION FARES

One and one-third fare for the round-trip, going Saturday and Sunday, returning following Monday. Minimum for 50 cents.

For further information apply local Ticket Agent

TELL your dealer you want to see a Fisk Tire beside any other he offers you. He has it in stock or can get it. See for yourself what the Fisk Tire has to offer in extra size and strength, how its resiliency compares when you flex the tire under your hand, how the depth of the non-skid tread looks beside other treads. This is the way to buy tires!

There's a Fisk Tire of extra value in every size, for car, truck or speed wagon



SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SENTINEL

"Good to the Last Drop"



MAXWELL HOUSE
COFFEE

Also Maxwell House Tea
CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Wanted to Rent—For occupation on or before Sept. 1st, a moderately priced, 5 or 6 room cottage. A long time contract if the location and terms are suitable. E. D. Matheny, Greenwood, Miss. 7-21-22.

FOR SALE OR RENT

My residence on Margin Street, Grenada, Miss., is for sale or rent. Terms to proper parties. Expect to be in Grenada sometime in June. Mrs. L. L. Scruggs, 525 East Beach, Biloxi, Miss. 5-26-22-tf

Hiram J. Hudson, Tailor, phone 468—Cleaning and pressing. We clean and block hats, also. 7-7-tf.

A fine Business Proposition—I will sell my dairy herd and rent my place to suitable party. It will take \$1500. to handle proposition. Write me and do not call. C. C. Provine. 7-7-tf.

Shorthand Students Wanted: Students for shorthand instruction wanted. Many of my students are holding responsible positions at different places. Mattie Cook, Grenada, phone 139. 7-7-22-tf.

For Sale—My residence on College Avenue, One-third cash, balance on reasonable terms with interest at 6 per cent. B. D. Newsum. 7-14-tf.

For Sale—6 room house on lot 75-385 corner Poplar and Govan streets. Garage, stable and store building on place. 1-3 cash and balance monthly. Reason for selling leaving Grenada. L. D. Haynes. 7-21-22.

FOR SALE or RENT—My residence on College Street. Mrs. S. A. Morrison. 7-28-tf.

FOR SALE—One 8-16 Avery Tractor, one American Six Automobile, one System Gin, Gullet make, 1280 acres of land, some mules and cattle. Will sell any part or all. For further information write Walter Crump, 220 E. 6th Street, Walsenburg, Colo. Will be on the plantation after October first. 7-28-tf.

FOR SALE—Ten full blood S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, winter layers, and one Cock, also about fifteen of my March hatch from same brood, or will exchange the latter for common fliers, two for one, reason for selling old stock, want some new blood for flock. H. H. Heath. 7-28-22.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE AND ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON

In The District Court of The United States For The Western Division, Northern District of Mississippi.

IN THE MATTER OF

R. N. Brooks, and R. N. Brooks & Co., Bankrupt. No. 4547 in Bankruptcy.

To The Honorable Edwin R. Holmes, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi:

R. N. Brooks, and R. N. Brooks & Co., of Holcomb, in the County of Grenada, and State of Mississippi, in said District, respectfully represent that on the 13th day of July, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the act of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said act and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

WHEREFORE, He prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 30th day of June, A. D. 1922.

R. N. BROOKS, Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

Northern District of Mississippi, ss.

On this 11th day of July, A. D. 1922, on reading the Petition for Discharge of the above-named Bankrupt, it is—

ORDERED By the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1922, before the said court, at Oxford, in said district, at 12 o'clock noon; and that notice thereof be published in The Grenada Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send, by mail, to all known creditors, copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

WITNESS The Honorable Edwin R. Holmes, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Oxford, in said district, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1922.

David McDowell, Clerk.

By J. J. Vance, Deputy Clerk.

Miss Mary Alice Frost, of Coffeeville, and Miss Alma Goza, of Louisiana, arrived a few days ago in Grenada to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Goza and family.

Hubert Stephens Talks

Straight Americanism

(Continued from page 1)

duct of the primary.

"It is a pretty come off," said Mr. Stephens, "that a candidate for a Democratic nomination in Mississippi feels outraged because attention is called by the properly constituted authority to the primary election laws of the state which state very plainly that only persons who have been in accord with their party for the past two years are entitled to vote in the primary elections. As a Democratic candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States senate from Mississippi, I have no complaint to make if the election is confined to Democrats. And, my friends, why should any candidate for the Democratic nomination for senator charge that the state Democratic executive committee attempts to bar Democrats when it says that only white Democrats are entitled to vote in the August primaries? If you do not know the answer, I can tell you, and it is not hard to find.

"Is it any more than natural that a man who has had nothing but abuse of Democratic leaders for the last few years and praise only for Republicans, bitter enemies of the south and its institutions, who has said that the last Democratic administration would go down into history as the most infamous in the annals of the nation's life, expects and should expect, by all the rules of reciprocity and 'you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you,' to receive Republican votes in payment of services already rendered, and others confidently expected?"

Circuit Court And Its

Doings This Week

(Continued from page 1)

the homes, in the interests of the children, in the interest of the general welfare of the country and in the name of the fathers and the mothers who had turned over to the present generation such a heritage of noble endeavors and a government unparalleled in all the world's history for excellence.

Judge Lamb dwelt at length upon the cheapness of human life and the hurt that went abroad to any locality when the law against the taking of human life was not rigidly enforced.

He talked to the grand jury about violations of the liquor laws and pointed out the disasters that lay ahead of the present generation if the mandate of the people as written into the organic law of the country is not observed. He said out of whiskey selling and whiskey making came murders, theft, burglary, anarchy and everything inimical to the peace and general welfare of the people. He said that the womanhood of the land cried out against the whiskey traffic and he forcibly urged upon the grand jury that it is its level best to indict those running stills. He said in one sense the man who bought whiskey now was just as guilty as the man who made it.

Judge Lamb stated that the office of supervisor was in many senses the most important in the county. He stated that the supervisors fixed assessments, levied taxes and appropriated public money but that all appropriations were circumscribed or directed, by certain statutes and in this day of big tax collections, he urged that the grand jury not fail to look into the doing of the supervisors.

He called attention to the necessity of fire escapes from hotels, schools and other public buildings and reminded the grand jury to give these matters attention, and to also look into the correct keeping of the jail and the county poor house.

The Judge's charge showed that he believes in and stands for the higher and better things of life and that he believes in clean men in office and in a correct and strict observance of the law.

The following constitute the grand jury: S. C. Mims, Sr., Foreman; W. R. A. James, W. A. Pittman, J. W. McCormick, D. R. Childers, Silas B. Latham, W. H. Crowder, R. L. Liles, T. M. Mitchell, Graham Clark, Jno. L. Milner, J. D. Blakely, J. M. Tolbert, A. B. McCormick, W. D. Holman, Jim Conner, C. H. Childs, Ed McMahon, J. R. Latham, W. G. Spruill.

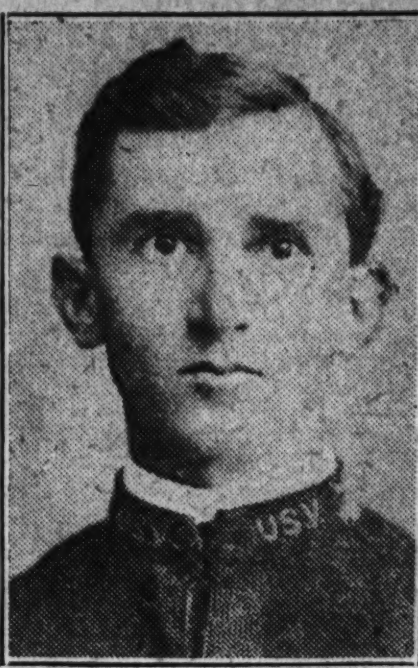
WANTED BIDS.

The trustees of the Holcomb Consolidated School will receive sealed bids up until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1922, for carrying pupils to and from the school during the next session. For any additional information as to what is wanted, apply either to County Supt. Education, M. McKibben, or to the undersigned.

A. J. CURRY,

Secy. Board Trustees, Holcomb Consolidated School, Holcomb, Miss. 7-21-31.

Mrs. John T. Keeton visited friends in Jackson for several days the first of this week.



MR. CHARLES C. PROVINCE
DIED JULY 19TH.

Mr. Charles C. Provine died at his residence just beyond the corporate limits of Grenada on the south on Wednesday, July 19, at shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The funeral services were conducted the next afternoon at 2 o'clock by his pastor, Rev. W. E. Farr, after which a large concourse of friends and relatives followed the remains to Odd Fellows' Cemetery where they were laid to rest to await the Judgment morn.

Mr. Provine had been in ill health for two years or more. He went west something over a year ago and remained several months, but decided not to stay and came back home and had been on a rapid decline ever since. For something like three months he had been confined to his house and to his room yet during all the time he fought against the inevitable and insisted that he was not seriously afflicted. It was only within the past few weeks that he saw that he could not withstand what was preying on his system and that the end was near. He discussed the situation very philosophically and expressed himself to some of his friends and his pastor as being ready for the summons.

Mr. Provine was the fourth child of Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Provine of Big Creek, Calhoun County. He was of a family noted throughout the State and he guarded well the good name which he bore. He was one of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, and when he passed away, it was the first one of them to end life's journey, the first one to break the link in a home of more than sixty years.

He was educated at the University of Mississippi for the law, but after graduating, he went to Texas and remained a few years, but changed his mind as to his life's work. He decided to follow in the footsteps of his honored father as a farmer. He believed that he could be of service to the farming world and was constantly working over in his mind means by which he thought farm life could be made more pleasant as well as remunerative. He did not accept what is often called today "intensive farming", still he held that there must be a transformation in farming methods and farm life. He gave a great deal of thought to methods, which, according to his judgment, would make it easier for the farmer to get needed funds at critical periods.

Charlie was a loyal friend. He was by nature obliging. He was considerate and it pleased him to be able to render a service or to perform acts of kindness. He was a tender and loving father and a thoughtful and affectionate husband. The passing of years did not make him overlook or forget those sacred and kindly devotions so essential, and which mean so much to the father and mother whose children have left the parental home.

More than a third of a century ago, he gave his heart to God and united with the Baptist church. He remained true to his church and the vows he had taken, and went to the other world trusting in the riches of a crucified and risen Lord.

In 1900 he made Miss Pearl Dowell of McKinney, Texas, his wife and to this union were born five children, all of whom survive him, and for whom the community feels the tenderest sympathy.

The aged father, eighty-three years of age, was present when his remains were consigned to the grave, the mother, also in her eighty-third year, was not able to be present, but all the sons, save Dr. J. W. Provine, who was in North Carolina and was unable to reach Grenada in time for the funeral, were present. When the grave had been filled and the flowers banked over it and when the last song had been sung the minister had said the benediction, a touching scene took place which brought tears to nearly every eye present. The father came and whispered to one of his sons, "Let's kneel at the grave and have a silent prayer," and as these noble sons followed the one who had been their guide, and as they knelt around the spot that marked the resting place of all that was mortal of the only departed son and brother, the gates of heaven must have swung ajar and the Angels from that celestial City hovered over the scene. Among many of the other sweeter and holy things of life, it showed the beauty and the reality of the Christian religion, and if the spirit of the departed one was a witness, it could but have made him happier and gladder that he had a father whom the spirit of God led to enact that scene—another testimony to what Holy Writ says, "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

To the sorrowing and stricken children and other relatives, the writer tenders the sincerest sympathy.

Miss Frances Rush, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rush, formerly of Grenada, now of Morehead, is in Grenada this week the guest of friends.

JUDGE W. A. ROANE DIED
AT COLORADO SPRINGS

The sad news reached Grenada Monday of the death of Judge W. A. Roane at Colorado Springs, where he went early in June to visit his daughter. It was known that he had been seriously ill but the last news was reassuring and it was believed that he would soon be himself again.

Judge Roane's home was at Houston, Miss., but he was well known in Grenada and during the past few years, had spent a great deal of his time here a guest at the home of his brother, Judge A. T. Roane, who passed away April 27. The death of his brother was a great shock to Judge Roane. The devotion between the two was beautiful indeed, and no doubt the loss of his brother bore heavily on his physical being and made him less able to withstand the attack which seized him after he reached the west.

He was a man that carried hope, good cheer and sunshine. The milk of human kindness beamed forth from his soul. He thought well of the world. He believed in humanity. He aimed to render the world a service, he strove to do so and succeeded. He set many examples worthy of emulation, and while he was a success as a lawyer and achieved no ordinary distinction in his profession, and was regarded as one of the safest and best members of the judiciary in the State, yet it was not in these things that he reached the pinnacle, it was not in these things that he rendered the world the great service. His name will be written on fame's eternal tablets as a man of love, of tenderness, of sympathy and as one who recognized God and who tried to show the things of God and His goodness to his fellows.

Grenada counted Judge Roane almost one of her own. He was genuinely and affectionately esteemed here and the fact that he is to come no more, brings sadness to more hearts than those of his closest relatives and again teaches the lesson that all that is of the earth must pass away.

Judge Roane was born at Sarepta, Calhoun County, and was in his 70th year. He had served as district attorney for a number of years and was at the time of his death, serving as circuit judge, after an interim of years during which time he made his headquarters at Atlanta as general counsel for the Columbia Woolmen. He stood very high in Masonic circles and had served as Grand Master of the State.

His wife preceded him to the grave some years ago, but he is survived by several children, all of whom are grown and married. Truly can it be said of him that he was one of the best of husbands, a good father and a true and loyal friend.

His remains were brought back to Oxford and laid to rest on Wednesday afternoon with Masonic ceremonies participated in by some of the leading Masons of the State. He was a member of the Methodist church and earnestly strove to live the faith he professed. The writer feels his death as a distinct personal loss and genuinely sympathizes with the sorrowing.

Mrs. N. J. Carothers and her young son, Neil, Jr., left Wednesday to visit friends in Lexington.

Messrs. John Pressgrove, Roy Burt and Donald McLeod were visitors the first of the week in Shaw.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR
CONGRESS MONDAY

(Continued from page 1)

appropriations committee, commending most highly his ability as a congressman and the persistent and untiring efforts that he gave committee work, the place where nearly all national legislation is shaped and worked out. Mr. Sisson, in the same connection, read a letter signed by every member of the Alabama delegation in the lower house of Congress telling him what a service they thought he had rendered the country in getting through an amendment to a certain bill in Congress that carried over into this fiscal year an appropriation of 7 and one-half million dollars to continue work on Muscle Shoals, the place where it is believed that fertilizer is going to be manufactured and sold to the farmers for about half of what it costs today.

Mr. Sisson went into detail somewhat on the Ship subsidy bill being urged by the Republicans. He said that the bill proposes to sell to the Shipping Trust vessels that cost the government during the war over four and one-half billion dollars, and which are now valued at \$3,000,000,000 for the sum of two hundred millions, and that the Trust was to be given time to pay even this amount. Besides the giving away of the vessels, the Republicans were proposing to give the Shipping Trust \$75,000,000 a year out of the public treasury as a bonus. Mr. Sisson said that the tariff bill the Republicans were putting through would raise prices at home and keep out foreign goods very largely, hence vessels would have cargoes but one way across the Ocean. He said that there had never been successful merchant-carrying vessels to sail the high seas with the U. S. flag except under a democratic administration.

He paid a great tribute to the American Army and the cause for which it fought in the World-War. His reference to the incident where the American soldier on the battle lines in France had both arms shot off and when being comforted at the hospital by the Red Cross nurses about "losing his arms," the soldier replied, "I did not lose them, I gave them for my country's cause." was touching.

Mr. Sisson said the Bonus as proposed by the Republicans was impossible and would bankrupt the Government. He said that he did not believe the Republicans were offering the bill sincerely, and that he thought that primarily they were trying to fasten a "sales tax" on the American people which would require each and every person to pay for a stamp to go on every purchase.

Mr. Sisson expressed great appreciation of what Grenada County had done for him in the past and stated that he was under lasting obligations to them. He was gracious and thoughtful in what he said to the ladies.

The general impression is that Mr. Sisson made an able speech and it is no uncommon thing to hear the statement, "Sisson is stronger in Grenada County than he has ever been, I know many who are voting for him this year who never voted for him before."

Monday night at 8 o'clock a fairly well filled court house greeted Hon. Jeff Busby and Hon. B. S. Semmelman. Mr. Busby spoke first and talked for about one hour. Mr. Busby is a pleasant, easy speaker, and was frequently greeted by applause, especially by some of the "soldier boys," yet he failed to state his position on the Soldiers' Bonus.

Mr. Busby first adverted to the foundation of this government and the great labors the forefathers underwent in forming it. He quoted from the Declaration of Independence and stated that the truths set forth by that document were just as manifest and just as important today as when it was written.

He gave quite a deal of attention to railroad matters and freight rates and insisted that freight must be reduced and that the Esch-Cummins railroad law was very unjust to the great body of the people. He stated that the government, by the Esch-Cummins law, was to pay the railroads, or make it possible for them to earn by allowing freight and passenger rates fixed high enough, 6 per cent. The agreed valuation was eighteen millions whereas when the valuation of the railroads was later passed upon, it was shown that all the railroads were not worth but about \$11,000,000.

Mr. Busby had a deal to say about the operation of the Federal Reserve Banks and contended that they had been operated in the interest of big business and adversely to the interests of the public.

He said he was in favor of the Henry Ford lease of Muscle Shoals and endeavored to leave the impression that Mr. Sisson got up an excuse at every election for his return. He said Mr. Sisson always came home and told his people that there was just a thing up at Washington that he ought to be sent back to help dispose of.

He claimed that Mr. Sisson insisted when he first ran for Congress that two terms were enough, certainly three terms were enough unless the congressman was a Clay, a Webster, or a Calhoun and that he did not think anybody would contend that Mr. Sisson was equal to any one of these men.

He had something to say about the appointment of a Democratic postmaster at Okolona, which he said he had "information"—did not say where he got his "information" or whether some Republican pie dispenser in Mississippi was his informer—that the appointment was made through Sisson's influence and because the Republicans at Washington, he believed the members of the appropriations committee, wanted Sisson to defeat him. He stated that the appointment in his own town of Houston, of a postmaster was also being delayed and that he believed that Republicans were aiding Sisson in this. He gave Mr. Sisson some right severe jolts and stated that he believed he was going to win.

Mr. Semmelman was then introduced and spoke for about 20 minutes. He said that the hour was too late for him to undertake to make a speech. While Mr. Semmelman is said to have made a most enviable record as a soldier, having been named as Captain of his home company at West Point, he made but slight reference to himself as a soldier.

dier. He talked of some business things that he thought ought to be done by the government. He said that the consuls ought to get information at every post and that if consuls would do their duty, there would be little need of sending costly commissions across the waters. Mr. Semmelman said he was for the Soldiers' Bonus, and gave his reasons why, among them that day laborers and others were paid from six to fifteen dollars per day for work at home while the boys in the trenches got but one dollar.

Mr. Semmelman made the impression of a sincere, honest, conscientious man, one admirably suited to the duties of clerical work and what is usually termed, "business."

In truth it may be said that each and every one of the four in the race for Congress is an honest, sincere and upright man. Of course men will differ as to the ability of men, and it takes real ability to make a good congressman. But regardless of any other considerations, it is evident that Messrs. Busby, Miller and Semmelman have their batteries turned on Sisson. Mr. Sisson expresses himself as being confident of his election.

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